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The People's Press.

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JOB PRINTING

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The recent earthquakes have benefited the petroleum business in Ohio and Indiana, as a number of wells bored for oil and gas, which yielded nothing before that, are now giving them out in paying quantities.

The United States spent more money during the last year for salaries of post-office employees than any other country. A careful estimate of the mail matter of all kinds exchanged throughout the world in one day places the total at 11,640,000,000, or about five pieces for every human being.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* pleads for a change of Thanksgiving Day from the cold and discomfort of the last Thursday in November to an earlier date. "It ought to be," says the *Spy*, "in the splendid days of October, when the world is brilliant, when out-door games are a luxury, and there is a moon to make the night almost as light as day."

A strange variety of taste, says a London magazine, has prevailed in various countries in regard to mushrooms. In Russia the peasants are never without them. They are hung up to dry in the roofs of the cottages, like oat cakes in Lancashire, and form a greatly esteemed relish to all sorts of dishes. In some parts of Germany, also, they are largely preserved in brine for cooking purposes, but in England it is only lately that they have come at all into general use.

There is one point in regard to which marriages in Germany are not such an easy matter as in other countries. Ladies may marry any one they like if they are of age. Not so men. They require their parents' permission until they are twenty-five. However, in case of refusal on their part, the sons may demand their reason, and place this before the authorities, who, if they do not see sufficient cause for the refusal, will declare it invalid, and the marriage will proceed.

It has been said that rabies is almost unknown in Constantinople, notwithstanding the great number of dogs which infest that city. This is on account of their curious and well known customs. The dogs seem to be divided into groups, each group occupying a certain quarter of the city. If any strange dog appears, or if any dog strays into the wrong section of the city, he is immediately set upon and devoured by the inhabitants of that section. So that, as dogs belonging to strangers have to be jealously guarded, there is not much danger of the introduction of rabies.

The number of newspapers published in the world at any one time must be more or less a matter of estimate, as official or reliable statistics from every country cannot be obtained. According to the authority of the German Secretary of State and Postmaster-General, Dr. V. Stephan, there existed, in March, 1886, throughout the world, about 34,000 newspapers with an aggregate circulation of 592,000,000 copies within a year, of which papers 19,000 were published in Europe, 12,000 in North America, 600 in South America, 775 in Asia, and the rest in Australia and Africa.

Near Tahlequah, Indian Territory, is an immense wild pigeon roost. There are millions of birds, and at night when they come in to roost they make noise like mighty thunder. Birdmen say there are only two droves of wild pigeons now in North America. This is the larger one. A great many people are encamped around the roost engaged in trapping, netting and killing them for shipment, which they are doing by the thousands. New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and other places in the States of less note, are represented at this roost. For dead ones the slayers get an average of $2 per 100; for live ones the netters get $4 to $6 per 100, as a great many of these are used in the East and ordered for shooting matches by sporting clubs.

It is next to impossible to secure a good second growth of pine trees in the Sierra Nevadas as long as sheep are permitted to range unrestricted over the mountains. They trample the young sprouts of two or three years' growth into the ground and kill them. They feed on the tiny shoots the first year they appear. Even if they survive the first few years the sheep men frequently set fire to the underbrush in order to clear the ground for feed. Fires are also started carelessly from the camp fires of the herders. All in all, the trees have a tough time to attain maturity. Those who are interested in the subject of forestry would find it to their advantage to study this means of destruction of trees, which we firmly believe to be greater than all others, and see a remedy by which such destruction can be prevented.

Messrs. Walsh and Tweedy, of the United States Geological Survey, were caught out in an electric storm, while sketching from a high peak near Dixie Butte, Ore, recently. First there was a buzzing sound, apparently coming from under the drawing table that Mr. Walsh was using. He put his hand under the drawing sheet, and received a severe shock. Tweedy, who was lying down, was disturbed, and jumped to his feet, but went down again quickly, for where he stood the electric fluid entered in such quantities as to produce an almost unbearable pricking sensation. Both men felt tremendous shocks, their hair stood up like bristles, their muscles twitched, and in all respects they felt as if connected to a powerful electric battery. Through it all the projecting rocks gave forth a musical humming sound.

The New York Sub-Treasury officials have observed recently that a great demand has sprung up for one cent, three cent and five cent coins. The mints are unequal to the emergency. The demand comes from many points in the far West and South, where heretofore nothing of smaller denomination than a nickel or a dime has been circulated. The activity for the smaller coins is regarded as an evidence of thrift and economy among the people.

Dr. Charles L. Dana discusses in the *Forum* the question, "Is life worth saving?" He places the value of adult life to the State at least $750, and its annual productive power at $95. One-half of all the deaths occur during the productive age, so that the two hundred thousand deaths at this period, which occur annually in the United States, represent an enormous loss to the country. It is also calculated that every death represents two years sickness, and that there are in this country about a million and a half persons sick all the time. In England and Wales it has been found that every workingman averages a week and a half of sickness in the year. It is estimated that the wage-loss from sickness in France is $70,000,000 each year, and from death $188,000,000.

Geologist Hall, of New York, happened to hear Professor Williams declare in a paper read during a meeting of the American Scientific Association that the spirifer disjuncta and spirifer mesostrialis, two kinds of fossils, existed side by side in the same rocks. This brought Professor Hall to his feet with the statement: "If anyone will show me the two spirifers side by side in the same rock I will sacrifice my life's work, I will give up my reputation, eat my hat, and make the person who shows me the rock a present of my coat and boots." Professor Williams said nothing, but took the first train to Ithaca, and returning the next day, came to the meeting and solemnly dumped a big box of rocks on the floor. It was consigned to Professor Hall in the following words: "The enclosed rock contains the spirifer disjuncta and spirifer mesostrialis side by side. You have it. Please eat your hat and send me your coat and boots by express."

The New York *Times* declares that "planting orchards for the growing of fruit for the supply of foreign markets is certain to become a profitable operation. But, like all other special business, it must be carried on with system and a measure of fitness for the purpose for which it is intended. Hence the choice of varieties is a most important matter when the planting is under consideration. The English people have peculiar and very firmly fixed notions about the kinds of fruit they want. Red apples are popular with the masses; Russets are much liked by the more cultivated consumers, and such crisp, spicy, high-flavored kinds as Newtown Pippin and Spitzenberg have always sold at high prices. Thus a planter must conform to these tastes of his consumers and meet their demands. The highest prices of last season were paid, in the order named, for the following varieties: Baldwin, Newtown Pippin, Seek, Gravenstein, Spitzenberg, Rhode Island Greening, and Spy."

Great Britain has now 30,000 soldiers, mostly Indian, in Upper Burmah. Her army there is twice as large as the highest estimates, before Thebaw's downfall, of the force required to conquer and hold the country; yet it has been announced that large reenforcements are needed, and that it will take four years at least to establish British rule. The British arms, in fact, are opposed not only by numerous bands of organized thieves and outlaws called dacoits, but also by Thebaw's relative, the Myentzein Prince, who represents the national resistance and flies the peacock flag almost within sight of Mandalay. Most of the insurgent leaders assert that they are fighting in his cause. Many of Burmah's chief men say that, badly as Thebaw misgoverned them, they would prefer his rule to the chaos resulting from British failure to enforce laws or dispense justice. The fact is, says the New York *Sun*, the British sailed up the Irrawady as on a picnic, treated grave questions of civil reorganization as mere child's play, and are now waking up to the fact that they have a very big job on their hands.

"The Curse of Scotland."

In reply to an inquiry as to why the nine of diamonds was called "the curse of Scotland," the *Inter-Ocean* says: "There are several reasons given for this. One story is that after the battle of Culloden, the "Butcher Duke" (Cumberland) wrote his order, to allow the prisoners no quarter, on the back of a nine of diamonds, and that this card subsequently received the name of "the curse of Scotland." But it is doubted whether this was the origin of the phrase, as it is known to have been in use in the early part of the century. Another suggestion is that it refers to the arms of Sir John Dalrymple, who, as responsible for the brutal massacre of Glencoe, February 13, 1692, was justly held in abhorence by all the people, and who bore on his shield a group of nine lozenges. More plausible are suggestions which refer the name to national religious prejudices. Also, in the game of comette, introduced by Queen Mary, the especial winning card is the nine of diemonds, and this game was called "the curse of Scotland," because thousands of pounds were lost by it, and whole families brought to poverty."

The Cost of Pleasure.

Upon the valley's lap,
The dewy morning throws
A thousand pearly drops,
To wake a single rose.

Thus, often in the course
Of life's few fleeting years,
A single pleasure costs
The soul a thousand tears.
—*From the Spanish.*

DOWNHEARTED.

Downhearted? Pshaw! there's seldom seen
A lane without a turning!
Each desert has a spot of green,
In spite of bright Sol's burning.
Your friends have failed you? Well, what then?
Remember changing Peter;
Sorrow has tried the best of men,
And life is all the sweeter.

What adds a zest to summer's
Is it not a winter weary?
Peace would be tame without alloy,
Past grief makes solace cheery.
All cannot win though all must run
When once life's race is started:
Yet all may hear the words: "Well don
So never be downhearted.

CLEM'S CURE.

BY PAUL DRAYTON.

What's the matter? What's the matter, my boy? Sit down. Sit down and quiet yourself and then tell me what's the matter?"

That's the way I talked to Clem—short for Clemence—Alburtis as I took him by the arm one day when he rushed wild-eyed and thick speeched into my office, and seated him on the lounge.

"Doc," he said in a helpless tone—my profession is that of a physician—"I'm crazy. I can't collect my thoughts, and the pain in my head drives me mad."

"I know it," I said. "I've told you it would be so many times. You have a buzzing in the ears, black specks floating before the eyes, and——"

"Yes! Yes! that's it. Nervous twitches of the muscles of the face and numbness of the limbs, and——"

"Depression of mind and melancholia," I went on.

"A disposition to suicide," he almost shouted. "I feel it almost necessary to commit suicide. Doc, what'll I do? How'll I stop it? Eh? How'll I keep from blowing out my brains?"

"Nonsense!" I said, angrily. "Don't talk to me about brains. If you go on the way you're going now, you won't have any brains to blow out in a few days. You'll be in the lunatic asylum, as brainless as a born idiot."

"I know it! I know it!" and Clem wrung his hands wildly, and endeavored to spring from the lounge, but I forced him back into his seat.

"And so I am determined to put an end to my life at once. God bless you! Good by! I can't endure this agony any longer!" And once more he made an effort to rise.

"Sit still!" I thundered out, now almost angry myself, "or I'll send for a policeman and have you committed to the Charities and Corrections, to be examined as a lunatic. Now, do you really want to be cured of this attack of teezeeweezees you've got?"

"Yes," he said, a little more calmly, finding he had a superior power to contend with.

"Very well, then, give up all book work. Lay aside pens, ink and paper, go into the country, fish, walk into the woods, feed the chickens, do anything, but don't read anything but trash for two months, and, above all, don't think of anything scientific until next winter without my permission."

"But what's to become of my paper on 'The Origin of the Megatherium?' I'm to read it before the Fe Fi Fo Fum Society on the 15th of next month, you know, and it isn't half done yet."

"Confound your Megatheriums!" I exclaimed, angrily. "If you want to barter your life, or what you have left of your senses, for a Megatherium, why take your Megatheriums and do it, but don't come bothering me about your symptoms. I tell you that you must have a complete mental and physical diversion, or you'll be a lunatic or a dead man in a month."

"And drop my book on 'The Puerility of Prehistoric Power?'" said Clem, mournfully.

"Drop every book, written and unwritten, and write not a line but an occassional letter until I tell you that you may."

The poor fellow buried his face in his hands, and sat the picture of despair, but I knew I was right. Clem had graduated from college with high honors, and gone to the bar with high hopes, when suddenly his mind had, somehow, become diverted to science, in which, unfortunately, he could afford to indulge, from the fact that he possessed a small but comfortable income, left him by his grandmother, so that law could be made only an ornamental part of his life.

More than this, he was a remarkably handsome fellow, and, outside of his scientific studies, possessed more than ordinary common sense. The fact was he had overdone the matter, and he was suffering accordingly, from insomnia and over brain-work. Entire and complete cessation from study was his only hope. Just as I had told him this there came a gentle tap at my door, and to my summons of it "Come," it opened, and two ladies entered—one, Miss Martha Megrims, an old maid of sixty-five, my patient, with nothing at all the matter with her but the want of exercise and employment, and who would not wait for me to call on her, but hunted me down with her moans and troubles daily. Her companion was her niece Lillian, and "airy, fairy Lillian" she was. A more beautiful little creature I never saw, and never expect to see again, and as good as she was pretty.

Their coming just then embarrassed me exceedingly. I could not dismiss Miss Megrims, and I must bear with her usual half hour of groans and grunts, for which I was so well remunerated, and at the same time I did not dare to let Clem go, for I knew he was in a dangerous condition of mind, and might carry out his threat. Introducing him and bringing him into our conference was out of the question, and there was but one way for it, which was to stuff him into my little back room, from whence there was no escape but by a skylight or the door which led into the office.

This I turned on him to do when I saw that he had risen from the lounge, and was standing as one entranced, gazing on Miss Lillian Brown with a most unmistakable look of admiration, which I fancied was returned shyly by the young lady.

"Clem, you'll oblige me if you'll step into the next room for a few minutes," I said, "I'll soon be disengaged."

"Certainly! certainly!" he said, moving slowly across the office, bowing to the two ladies as he went, but not shutting the door after him on his disappearance, so that he could hear all that might be said. This was not much that could entertain or instruct him, consisting only of the old woman's usual recounting of the maladies which she could not have possibly had if she had been poor and obliged to walk instead of ride, and the occasional musical tones of Lillian, answering my questions, or encouraging her aunt. Over a quarter of an hour was passed in this way, which would have been longer had not Lillian, knowing that I had Clem in another room waiting for me, hurried Miss Megrims away.

"Who is that, Doc?" said Clem, eagerly, as he rushed back into the room as soon as the office door had closed on the ladies.

"That's the rich Miss Megrims," I said. "She's got more money than she's got time to spend it in, and so plays sick."

"Oh, pshaw!" he said petulantly, "I don't mean the old one.

"Ah! that's her niece and supposable heiress, Miss Lillian Brown!" I replied, carelessly. "She's rather pretty!"

"Rather pretty!" he almost shouted. "By the great ichthyosaurus, sir, she's lovely; simply lovely. I never saw anything more beautiful in my entire existence."

"Gone!" I thought to myself. "His brain has given way," and I took poor Clem by the hand and felt his pulse.

"Oh, I'm all right, Doc," he said, laughing, and then resuming his seat upon the lounge and becoming quite calm. "But really she is very handsome, and I don't know that I've ever seen any one that has made such an impression on me. Can't you introduce me, doctor!"

"Oh, you're too much mixed up with Megatheriums and Prehistoric Power to even talk sensibly to a lady, and Miss Brown is a very sensible and practical girl."

"Oh! bother the megatheriums and prehistorics. I'm not thinking of them just now. I want an introduction to Miss Brown," said Clem, earnestly.

"I'll give it to you to-morrow," I answered, "if you'll promise to do just what I tell you until then."

"Certainly, I will," he exclaimed eagerly.

"Very well. I am to call on Miss Megrims to-morrow at 3 P. M. Promise me that you won't open a book, touch a pen, or think of megatheriums or prehistorics until then, and that you will go to the theatre with me to-night, and I will take you with me to-morrow."

"Done!" he said, enthusiastically.

"Then we'll go and take a walk in the Park," and I shook hands with Clem on the bargain, and we marched away for a smoke and a talk all about Lillian Brown.

That night I took Clem to see an exceedingly funny burlesque, and was gratified at his appreciation of it in hearty bursts of laughter, and the following day he made his appearance at the office faultlessly dressed, something I had not known him to be since he embraced science, and looking so much handsomer and better than the day before that it hardly seemed he was the same man. Of course I carried out my promise, and of course Miss Megrims looked surprised at my bringing Clem, but I did not care for that, for at the same time I saw Miss Lillian was gratified.

For the first time within my memory Miss Megrims seemed to forget her ailments, and devoted herself to Clem, who had corralled Lillian on the opposite side of the room and appeared to be making the best use possible of his time, which, I had warned him, could not be more than fifteen minutes. She eyed him with a look that amounted almost to a glare, and poured in broadside after broadside of questions about him that would have taken the skill of a diplomat to answer, though of course I did it as favorably as I could for Clem, but I came out of the encounter strongly impressed with the idea that Miss Megrims did not want her niece to marry at all, or have gentlemen friends, and that she considered her too young—she was twenty—to think of such a thing at all. When Clem got into the street he was in raptures. Lillian was an angel; her beauty was almost beyond the earth, and her voice music itself. He was in love, and Lillian had asked him to call again—which, by the way, I had noticed was more than Miss Megrims did.

Well, time sped on, and I saw plainly that Clem had dropped everything but Lillian. I saw him every day, and heard all about it. He had called again and had been rebuffed by Miss Megrims. He had called several times more, but Miss Megrims never left the room. Clem did not intend to be rebuffed, but Miss Megrims finally denied him the house or an opportunity of seeing Lillian. Then I stepped in and carried a formal proposal to Miss Megrims, which I backed up with my best efforts, but received a formal refusal. Miss Megrims did not intend that her niece should marry for some years to come.

My reply to this selfishness was my becoming letter bearer between the lovers, and a few days afterward they met in Central Park, although it must have been a hard job for Lillian to have gotten the chance. From the meeting Clem rushed into the office, exclaiming: "It's all right, Doc. We're engaged. Lillie's going to try and soften the old hippogriff, and, if she can't, we'll get married anyhow and go abroad."

Clem had carried the war into Africa, and meant to stay there all the time, he said. He had forgotten all about megatheriums and prehistorics, and had no more symptoms and tendencies to suicide. In fact he was completely cured, and, stranger still, Miss Megrims had become as robust as a prize-fighter, and not a word ever came out of her mouth about pains or aches, though she would not give up daily calls, but always filled them up with denunciations of Clem and declarations that if Lillian married him, she should never touch a cent of her money.

"Doctor," she said one day, "I never knew a runaway marriage to turn out well in my life."

"Oh! that's a mistake, Miss Megrims," I said. "I have known many, Mr. Alberti's own parents were a runaway match. She was a great belle, a Miss Ellis Clark, and——"

"What!" screamed Miss Megrims," jumping to her feet. "His mother my Ellice, my darling Ellice! It can't be! Why didn't you say so before, doctor? The dearest girl friend I ever had in my life, and I've treated her son so badly. It's shameful in you, doctor. Go and bring the dear fellow here directly."

I did, and when he came she scripturally fell upon his neck and wept, and then they fell to talking about Clem's mother until Clem cried in concert.

Well, they did not have a runaway, but did up the affair in style, and all went to Europe together, and the last letter I have from Clem declares the hippogriff to be one of the most charming old maids the world ever produced.
—*New York Star.*

In France the number of suicides is alarmingly on the increase. In 1851 there were ten suicides to every 100,000 inhabitants, but in 1884 there were twenty to the same number, as the statistics show.

"Gath" says that the city of New York is growing more and more like Paris every year.

WORKING A CEDAR MINE.

RECOVERING SUBMERGED TREES FROM A NEW JERSEY SWAMP.

A Forest of Big Cedars That Fell Ages Ago—Methods of Their Recovery—Their Uses.

A Dennisville (N. J.) letter to the New York *Sun* says: The fallen and submerged cedar forests of this part of New Jersey, which were discovered first beneath the Dennisville swamps seventy-five years ago, still afford employment to scores of people in their excavation, and are a source of constant interest to geologists. There are standing at the present day no such immense specimens of the cedar anywhere in the country as are found embedded deep in the muck of the Dennisville swamps. Some of the trees that have been uncovered are six feet in diameter, and trees four feet through are common.

Although ages must have passed since these great forests fell and became covered many feet beneath the surface, such trees as fell, according to the general theory, while yet living trees, are as sound to-day as they were the day they were uprooted. These trees are called windfalls, as it is thought they were torn up by the roots during some terrible gale of an unknown past. Others are found in the muck which are called break-downs, as they were evidently dead trees when they fell, and have been held by the action of the mud and water in the swamp in the same stage of decay they were in when they fell.

The cedar forests, it is thought, grew in a fresh-water lake or swamp, the action of which was necessary to their existence. According to Mr. Clarence Deming and Dr. Maurice Beasely, eminent geological authorities of southern New Jersey, the sea either broke in on the swamps or the land subsided, and the salt water reached the trees. This destroyed the life of many of them, and in time the great windfall came and leveled the forest. The trees now lie beneath the soft soil at various depths, and ever since 1812 the logs have been mined and are an important factor in the local commercial interests of South Jersey. The cedars are cut up into shingles and staves, and the longevity of articles made from the wood is shown in shingles, tubs, and pails which were made over seventy years ago, and which show no signs of decay yet.

The working of a "cedar mine" is exceedingly simple. The log digger enters the swamp and prods in the soft soil with a long, sharp iron rod. The trees lie so thickly beneath the surface that the rod cannot be pushed far into the muck before it strikes a log. That done, the miner soon informs himself as to the length of the trunk, and then chips off a piece which his rod brings up. By the smell of this chip the logger can tell whether he has struck a break-down or a windfall, and, if it is the latter, he proceeds at once to raise the log. He works a saw similar to those used by ice cutters, down through the mud and saws the log in two as near the roots as necessary. The top is next sawed off, and then the big cedar stick is ready to be released from its resting place. A ditch is dug down to the log, the trunk is loosened, and it rises up with the water to the surface of the ditch. A curious thing is noticed about these logs when they come to the surface, and that is that they invariably turn over with their bottom sides up. The log is sawed into proper lengths for shingles or staves, which are split and worked into shape entirely by hand. These cedar shingles command a price much higher than pine or chestnut shingles.

These ancient cedars are of the white variety, and have the same strong, aromatic fragrance when cut that the common red cedar has. The wood is of a delicate flesh color. One of the mysteries is that none of the trees is ever found to be water-logged in the slightest degree. It is impossible to tell how many layers deep these cedars lie in the swamp, but it is certain that there are several layers, and that with all the work that has been done in the swamp for seventy years the first layer has not yet been removed. At some places in the marsh the soil has sunk for several feet and become dry, and there the fallen cedars may be seen lying one on top of another in great heaps. No tree has been removed from the Dennisville swamp from a greater depth than three feet, but they have been found at a greater depth outside the limits of the swamp, showing not only the correctness of the deep-layer theory, but the great extent of the ancient forest outside of the swamp area. Near the shores of the Delaware, nearly eight miles from Dennisville, white cedar logs have been exhumed from a depth of twelve feet. At Cape May, twenty miles distant, drillers of an artesian well struck one of the trees when the drill was almost ninety feet in the earth. It was lying in an alluvial deposit similar to the Dennisville marsh. Another log was found at Cape May twenty feet below the surface, and a third at a depth of seventy feet. These logs were all of enormous size. What it is in the amber-colored swamp water and red muck at Dennisville that preserves these trees so that after a lapse of centuries their fiber is as clean and smooth as it was when the green branches of the cedars were waving over the swamp is a mystery that scientific men have as yet been unable to solve.

The Emblematic Horse-Shoe.

And now it is authoritatively stated that the horse shoe is not the emblem of good luck it has so long been supposed. On the contrary, it brings the reverse of luck to people who treasure it. The superstitious will please take notice, and cease to pick up this offending piece of iron wherever and whenever they chance to see it, as has long been their custom. One of the greatest scamps on record, a person who would have sold his mother's false teeth if the "fit took him," once said nothing on earth or in heaven would prevent him stopping to pick up a horse-shoe, for, if he knew his fortune was at stake should he miss a certain train, he would rather lose both than pass this emblem by! It is melancholy to acknowledge he was always a lucky fellow till he died, and then, who can tell whether he was or not? At all events he left a large collection of horse-shoes of all sizes and conditions to mourn his loss, and henceforth exercise their thaumaturgical power in some neighboring junk-shop.
—*Boston Herald.*

A little Annie, four years of age, threatened me with a "protracted crying-spell." Several times she seemed inclined to stop in response to my reprimands, only to resume "business" with new vigor. At last she made a great effort, dried her tears, looked at me slyly, and approached me with a determined "Mamma, I guess I won't finish my naughtiness."

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

Buying Flour.

Persons purchasing flour should be particularly careful to get it in air-tight packages if possible. Flour is a great absorbent of gases and vapors, and when not in air-tight sacks or barrels will be permeated by deleterious odors and deteriorated to a certain extent, no matter how pure and sweet when leaving the mill. Especially is this the case in stores where there is an accumulation of goods and merchandise, such as coal-oil, fruit, groceries, vegetables, etc., from which a vapor and an odor arise which fill the room and are absorbed by the flour, deteriorating the flavor and impairing its purity. Cotton sacks should be particularly avoided, inasmuch as they are porous, and, therefore, no protection against absorption. Sacks made of paper are air-tight, and, therefore, impenetrable by insects, gases and odors, retaining the flavor of the flour, keeping it sweet and pure, and should be used exclusively for household purposes.—*Harrisburgh Independent.*

Roast Turkey.

According to Francatelli, the celebrated cook, a young hen turkey weighing from seven to ten pounds is the best choice. If it is home-killed and dressed it will need no washing, but if not, to prevent suspicion of taint, wash in cold water containing salt and a teaspoonful of vinegar. Fill the breast with good, fresh sausage meat until it is well rounded; draw the skin over the neck, and tie it tightly; put the remainder of the stuffing into the body of the fowl, and sew shut both incisions. Now the excellence of the turkey will depend upon the frequency with which it is basted. It will require from two to three hours' baking. Put a cupful of water in the baking-pan, season the turkey with salt and pepper, and put slices of salt pork between the thighs and body, which should be tightly trussed together. Let the oven be moderate at first until bird is heated through. Just before it is done dredge it with flour, and as soon as this has browned baste with melted butter. While the turkey is cooking boil the giblets until tender, chop them fine, dish the turkey, add a little boiling water to the gravy in the pan, the giblets and the water in which they were cooked; with a spoon scrape up from the bottom and sides all the browning, and mix with the rest, season if necessary, boil up once and pour into the gravy boat. If the surplus fat was not removed from the breast and lower part of the fowl before stuffing the gravy will be too fat, in which case take off the fat with a spoon. Always serve cranberry or currant jelly, or spiced plums with poultry or game.

Useful Hints.

If oilcloth be occasionally rubbed with a mixture of beeswax and turpentine, it will last longer.

To take stains from white goods: Rub the juice from ripe tomatoes with salt on the stains and expose to the sun.

A carpet can be brightened and cleaned by scattering corn meal or salt over it and give it a second sweeping. It should be thoroughly swept first, however.

Try putting a teaspoonful of soda in water and dissolving it, put it in your churn after your butter begins to come, and see how quick your butter will gather.

In making jelly, if you have more than you have glasses, you can make glasses by taking large, smooth bottles and wetting a cord in turpentine, and tying around the bottle below the neck, then set the string afire, and it will break off smoothly all around.

If you wish to have a chicken for dinner, and it is rather small for your family, you can help it out by cooking with it two or three nice slices of salt pork, and, just before dishing it, toast a few crackers and lay around the dish it is to be served in, or in place of crackers you can use bread or biscuit.

Frosting without eggs: Mix one cup of sugar with one-fourth of a cup of sweet milk, put over a slow fire and stir until it boils; then boil five minutes without stirring; set the saucepan in cold water while you stir it to a cream. Spread on the cake while it will run. It will keep longer than when made of eggs, and will not crumble when you cut it.

WISE WORDS.

Even those who do wrong hate it.

In accomplishing a desire even haste appears delay.

Cherish thy friend and temperately admonish thine enemy.

Be cautious of believing ill, but more cautious of reporting it.

The wise corrects his conduct by observing the faults of others.

An exile who has a home nowhere is like a dead man without a grave.

The great road of human welfare lies along the old highway of steadfast well-doing.

Man must work. He may work grudgingly or gratefully. He may work as a man or a machine.

It is a sign of wisdom to be willing to receive instruction; the most intelligent sometimes stand in need of it.

Aristotle affirms that the true nature of riches consists in the contented use and employment of the things we have, rather than in the possession of them.

The costliest thing in life is sin. There is no knowledge for which so great a price is paid as a knowledge of the world; and no one ever became an adept in it except at the expense of a hardened and wounded heart.

A sound bodily constitution, well-preserved with intelligent care, lies at the foundation of all the various structures which men set themselves to rear. It is not only that without it man himself must be a sufferer all his days, but that its absence will surely impair his work in life, whatever it may be, and thus diminish his value to the world.

What the Poet Wrote.

The poet sat and wrote:
No idyl of the sylvan dales,
Of mossy paths or shady vales,
Nor of a summer where the breeze
Moans softly through the cedar trees,
Nor martial ode of soldier's deeds,
Nor eulogy of Homer's screeds.

The poet sat and wrote:
No sounding lyric of the seas,
Nor ghostly lines the blood to freeze,
Nor ode to maiden rich and fair
With hazel eyes and golden hair;
Nor legend of the ages gone
When knights were men of heart and brawn.

The poet sat and wrote:
No sailors' song to cheer the crew,
No pastoral of morning dew;
No ode to day nor morn nor night,
Nor of the snow so pure and white,
Nor of the song of woe, nor praise—
He wrote; "I'll pay in sixtydays."
—*The Whip.*

ON BOARD A MORTAR BOAT.

INCIDENTS OF PORTER'S ATTACK ON NEW ORLEANS.

Shelling the Confederate Forts—Terrific Din of Mortar-Firing—Masts Trimmed With Bushes.

One of the preliminary movements for the passage of the forts defending New Orleans, says Carrington Smith in the Detroit *Free Press*, was the bringing up and placing of Porter's mortar fleet where it could shell the forts. The number of these mortar boats was an even twenty, and they were divided into three divisions, each division having a separate commander and being located by itself. For several days before the mortars got to work the coast survey men were busy buoying out positions and calculating distances, and the wonderful work accomplished by them was the wonder of at least the rank and file of the fleet. The distance to each fort was so accurately estimated by triangulation that the very first shell killed one man and wounded another inside the works.

The division to which I was attached was anchored close to the bank of the river, with a strip of woods half a mile wide between us and the forts. Beyond the woods was a wide marsh, and our proper distance from the nearest work was 3,000 feet. The other fort (St. Phillip) was about 600 yards further away. It is a matter of history that our masts were trimmed with bushes where they showed above the trees, so as to blind the gunners at the forts. I was one of the detail of men who carried out this movement, and queer enough our schooners looked when the work was completed. Our proper masts seemed to have been replaced by trees taken from the shore. But few of us had had any experience with mortars, and the commander of each vessel issued instructions, which we followed with benefit. Few men, even those belonging to the artillery service, have any idea of the terrible din and concussion of mortar-firing on ship-board. On land much of the din seems to be absorbed by the solid ground, but on board a vessel you feel it all. Some of the men on our schooner who neglected the precaution of holding a bit of soft wood in their teeth bit their tongues in a bad way. We had our ears stuffed with cotton, and each time the mortar was fired every man rose on his tip-toes. Despite the precautions many minor accidents happened, and nothing could prevent us from feeling and hearing a good share of the terrible din. After the fleet got to firing regularly the roar was heard fifty miles at sea, and crockery was rattled about on pantry shelves in houses twenty-five miles distant. We fired about once in every seven or eight minutes, and this kept eight or nine shells in the air all the time. At each discharge the boat heeled over as if she had struck a heavy sea, and had scarcely come back to a level keel when we were ready to repeat the operation. The strain on planks and timbers was tremendous. After we had fired the fifth shot we had to set the pumps going, and some of the great spikes were started half an inch. Had we been aground the bottom of the schooner would have been driven out at the first fire. While the entire fleet came in for the din, the crews of the mortars of course suffered most. After the first day's firing, which ceased at sunset, the stillness was almost as much of a strain on our nerves as the noise had been, and it was hours before we could go to sleep.

It must not be supposed that all the fun was on our side. After our third shot the Confederates opened on us from a number of heavy guns. While they could not see us on account of the forest, they knew our positions, and after a little while shot and shell began to fall around us. In one hour I counted eight shells which fell within 200 feet of our schooner, and the burst of some of them threw water on our decks. During the first day we had a dozen missiles pass directly over us, cutting a few ropes, and I witnessed several accidents on board of other vessels lying ahead and behind us. The destructive work of the Confederate fire was, however, more plainly seen when the big 128 pound shells fell into the forest which protected us. The soil was soft and spongy, being subject to periodical overflows, and when the great shells sunk into this earth and exploded they would throw mud and water over the tree-tops and leave a crater large enough to take in a house. Scores of great trees were uprooted by these explosions, and the shells which exploded in the tops of others created far more havoc than the angriest bolts of lightning ever hurled from Jove's hand.

We planted over 1,300 bombs inside the two forts on that first day, burning the citadel and everything else which would burn in Fort Jackson, driving most of the men to shelter and damaging the magazine so that it could not be entered during the night. Outside of thirty or forty shells which exploded in the air, owing to bad fuses, not more than a dozen out of the great number fired fell outside of the works. We fired entirely at Fort Jackson, which was a mile and a half away.

We opened fire again at daylight on the second day, and the reply from the forts was just as vigorous, although we knew the enemy had suffered a great deal and must be considerably demoralized. About mid-forenoon, just as we were ready to fill our mortar for the fifteenth time since opening, a great rifle shell, which I plainly saw before it fell, and took to be a bird of some sort, descended upon our deck with an awful crash. It disappeared through the heavy planks as if they had been paper, passed down through the magazine with its dangerous contents, and on down through the bottom of the schooner and into the mud of the river bed. The fuse was burning brightly when it struck the deck, and the men saw a trail of sparks as it passed through the magazine. In a moment it was known that we were sinking, but the craft around us hastened alongside and helped to remove most of the stores before she went down. That the shell struck without killing any of us was considered miraculous. That it passed through the magazine without exploding it was one of those unaccountable things in the war which admit of no discussion. In helping to remove the stores I had my foot crushed by the fall of a loaded bomb, and was in hospital during the rest of the bombardment.

Epitaphs on Two Foolish Men.

I.

To blow into the muzzle
Of a gun, he stretched his jaws
To see if it was loaded;
And it was.

II.

A cartridge he put in the stove,
And then jammed down the lid,
And wondered if it would go off.
It did.
—*Boston Courier.*

BENEATH THE LINDEN-TREE.

Beneath the tree,
The yellowing tree, the leafy linden-tree,
I lie alone in idlest revery.
The branches tremble in the passing gust,
The brittle turf sends up its fragrant dust,
And through the drowsy meadow drones the bee.
Molder of life in high or low degree,
Exhaustless Nature breeds on every hand;
Before me lies the land, the pregnant land,
The swarming air, the big, prolific sea;
The cricket chirping singly in the sand
Is vocal with the unfathomed mystery.
Among this myriad brood,
A motley train, pursuer and pursued,
I also move to some divinest good
That here, embracing all, embraces me.

Beneath the tree,
The yellowing tree, the ancient linden-tree,
They lie and dream together, he and she.
For these alone the heart was born of clay.
The ages blossom in a perfect day,
And countless life obeys the great decree:
The moon reflects her spangles on the sea,
The planet kindles in the northern sky,
And all the mighty pageant passes by
To bear them on to happy destiny.
For them the darkness veils the curious eye,
And God looks down, that every grace may be,
In youth's enchanted prime,
Encircled by a shining pantomime,
They deeply drain the golden cup of time,
And love creates a new eternity.
—*Dora Read Goodale.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

"After you, sir," as the policeman politely said to the pickpocket.—*Judge.*

The wind is always blowing about something; but there is nothing in it.—*Picayune*

"Some men are born great." Yes, but gracious! how some of them do shrink.—*New Haven News.*

They are going down to dinner. He—"May I sit on your right hand?" She—"Better take a chair." He took one.—*Tid-Bits.*

"There is something I have just dashed off," said the poet as he knocked his would-be son-in-law off the doorstep.—*Boston Courier.*

Earthquakes will be reached and mastered in time. The future American mother will utilize them in rocking her babies.—*Courier Journal.*

Whenever you hear a fellow begin a conversation by saying: "There's no use talking," prepare yourself for a flood.—*Philadelphia Call.*

A teacher in a high school asked a little wad of an Irish boy to describe a lake. "Sure and it is a hole in the kettle.—*Providence Telegram.*

The fact that a man has not cut his hair for ten or twelve years need not necessarily imply that he is eccentric. He may be bald.—*Peoria Call.*

Misery loves company and company causes the good housekeeper a good deal of misery too, when she hasn't anything cooked in the house.—*Somerville Journal.*

Robinson is sometimes absent-minded. The other day he had his hair cut, and when the operation was completed he regarded himself in the mirror. "You have got it too short," he said to the barber, and seated himself again in the chair.

"Violet," said the young man with hair evenly balanced and creased breeches. "I have come to-night to ask you a question that has been on my mind for weeks." "Well, Victor," said the shy goddess. "I am anxious to know if you would take me, 'for better or for worse?'" "Well, Victor, to look at you, I should say worse!" Victor is single yet.—*Statesman.*

"I don't see," observed Boggs as he leaned back in his chair, "how any man of sense can be led to embezzle $50,000 or $100,000 and skip the country! He is disgraced, his future ruined, and what good can the money do him?" "You don't take the right view of it," replied Stebbins. "Why?" "The idea, my dear sir, is to settle for half the sum stolen and return home to be looked upon as a smart man and re-elected President of a rival institution."—*Wall Street News.*

Trades For American Boys.

The trades in our country of late years have been almost monopolized by foreigners. The American boy, however, when he does take a trade, goes straight on to the top of the ladder. It seems as if our boys would rather be fourth rate lawyers, or physicians, than earn their living by working with their hands. Only the other day I read in a New York newspaper of a young lawyer in a distant city, wh

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1886.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1886.
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The PRESS entered its thirty-fourth volume on January 1st, 1886.

Now is the time to subscribe It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS n ore interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 5, 1886.

In 1880 Jarvis received 121,835 votes and Buxton received 115,589.

In 1884 Scales received 143,250 votes and York received 123,040.

In 1886 Smith received 117,428 votes and Buxton received 84,191.

It will be seen from these figures that no accurate calculation can be based upon the vote this year as to the relative strength of the two parties.—*State Chronicle.*

—The New York *Star*, dem., says: "The withdrawal of $100,000,000 per annum from the people and hoarding it in the Treasury injures commerce, cripples industries and oppresses every branch of trade. If continued it will cause a general panic and incalculable losses and failures. Therefore stop it by reducing taxes."

—The suits in Madison Superior Court growing out of the refusal of the insurance companies to pay the insurance on the Warm Springs Hotel, which was burned a couple of years ago, were compromised last week, as is learned from the Asheville *Citizen*, the companies paying the owners $44,000.

—The High Point *Enterprise* says: The Willow Brook cotton mills are to be rebuilt at once. The material has been ordered, work has already been commenced, and if the weather is favorable the mills will be in operation at an early day.

NO BOYS ON THE RAILROAD.—Capt. W. H. Green has issued a circular letter to the officials of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, notifying them that the employment of minors is strictly prohibited. Except in certain particular cases, no one under 21 years of age is to be employed by the Richmond & Danville Company, and all officers are notified to make a report of such minors as may now be employed by the company. A person to be employed by the railroad company must not only be over 21 years of age, but must stand 5 feet 6 inches high.—*News and Observer.*

THE ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.—The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to Congress estimates of the appropriations required for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887. The total amount estimated as required by all the expenses of the government is $325,185,794, which is $14,403,759 less than the sum called for in the estimates submitted last year, and $3,272,691 less than the aggregate of the appropriations for the present fiscal year.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DEATH LIST. The death of Representative Dowdney, which was announced on the 10th inst., swells to twelve the death list of the forty-ninth Congress. It is as follows: Vice-President Hendricks, Senators Miller and Pike, Representatives Elwood of Illinois, Rankin of Wisconsin, Hahn of Louisiana, Beach, Arnot and Dowdney of New York, Price of Wisconsin, Cole of Maryland, and Duncan of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Dowdney was stricken with paralysis while entering his house in New York. He had refused to run for the next Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Limited quantities of the two dollar silver certificates have been put in circulation. So far they have been issued by the treasury only in redemption of the one and two dollar United States notes. When the supply is sufficient they will be distributed among the sub-treasuries and put in circulation in the same manner as was adopted in the one dollar silver certificates. Work on the new certificates has been very much delayed. The five dollar certificates will not be ready for some time yet.

—The New York *Star*, the only Democratic Metropolitan journal supporting the administration, is rapidly increasing in circulation and public favor. It now has a circulation of over 150,000, and is increasing it at the rate of several thousand per month.

T. K. Bruner having been appointed Acting Secretary of the State Department of Agriculture, *vice* Mr. Wilson, resigned, entered upon the duties of the office Monday last. His correspondents will here after address him at Raleigh, N. C.

—A nest of counterfeiters were captured in Bellard county, Illinois, by a posse of citizens on Wednesday night of last week and confined in the county jail. A large amount of counterfeit money was found in their possession.

—The El Passo section of Brunswick county in this State was swept by fire and literally burnt up. The loss of the farmers can hardly be estimated, many losing their all. Unless aid be given suffering will ensue. The recent rains put out the fires, which is the first rainfall since the 31st of August.

—The fifth and last bridge between Shelby and Rutherfordton, on the Carolina Central road, has been completed and on the 15th instant, trains were run through from Charlotte to Rutherfordton.

County Commissioner's Dots.

The new Board met Monday, 6th inst., and were duly qualified, and organized by electing A. E. Conrad, Chairman.

The several county officers presented their official bonds and were also duly qualified.

The amount of pauper claims allowed and paid were larger than usual, as is generally the case at this season.

It was ordered that Len Ketner be paid $5.21 per month, for keeping Evan McKnight, a blind boy and also $5 for additional expenses.

Ordered that J. S. Ray be appropriated $33.75 to finish up the Kernersville and Winston road at Smith Hill.

The clerk was ordered to let out the publishing of the County Exhibit to the lowest bidder among the weekly newspapers of Winston and Salem.

Ordered that the price of pauper coffins for adults remain at $3 and that they be purchased where it was most convenient.

Deputy Sheriffs were qualified in the persons of J. R Johnson, H. F. Burk, C. W. Jones and Geo. Ebert.

An appeal from Supervisors of Kernersville Township, &c.; was filed for action until the first Monday in January next.

Wm. Ebert, of South Fork Township, was allowed $50 out of road funds to repair the highways in said Township.

The Board went in a body to the new jail and examined the cells and fixtures furnished by the Hall Safe and Lock Co., and finding the same in accordance with contract, the amount due the said Company was ordered to be paid less money advanced on freight.

The following list of Jurors were drawn for the February Term of Forsyth Superior Court.

FIRST WEEK.—John W. Marsh, Romulus Stanley, J. N. Anderson, J. C. Zigler, J. H. Kapp, J. W. Scales, W. W. Linville, A. M. Kinnaman, W. L. C. Charles, C. W. Vogler, P. N. Hopkins, J. A. Linville, J. A. Alspaugh, L. S. Grabbs, E. E. Knouse, J. G. Sides, N. T. Shore, J. B. Sprinkle, O. W. F. Doub, H. T. Moser, J. I Pfaff, Wm. Detmar, J. P. Binkley, E. A. Ebert, Aquilla Teague, Ed. Longworth, J. L. Hutchinson, Klem Ratliff, H. Haizley, Philip Mock, P. A. Stimpson, W. C. Clodfelter, W. F. Mickle, P. T. Lehman, R. H. Morris, J. H. Conrad.

SECOND WEEK.—Wm. Marshall, Jas. Masten, Eli C. Hine, Jos. W. Masten, F. M. Hartgrove, W. A. Giersh, A. J. Snider, W. W. Frazier, John L. Clodfelter, D. R. Hester, T. W. Grubbs, M. N. Vogler, A. E. Pfaff, R. N. Payne, H. D. Lott, J. M. Crews, R. J. Morris, A. F. Robinson.

The Chairman and County Treasurer were engaged Tuesday in making a settlement of county finances, for 1885.— *Republican.*

The Cluverius Case.

C. H. Deuring, the ex-policeman who was arrested on the charge of bribing Herman Joel, the watch-key witness in the Cluverius case, was before the police court Thursday, but the examination was postponed until the 18th inst. When considering the petitions for clemency in the case of Cluverius the Governor sent for Joel and questioned him in regard to the watch-key, Joel described the interior of the key which he had repaired for Cluverius, and afterwards opened it in the presence of the Governor. His description tallied exactly with the interior of the key. At the trial the commonwealth asked that the key be opened by Joel, but counsel for the defense objected. This was perhaps the strongest point in the evidence against the prisoner and now, since it has come to light that the interior of the watch-key was found to be as described by Joel, the evidence of the prisoner's guilt is even more conclusive.

The "old man" who figured in the evidence at the Cluverius trial has been found in the person of a Richmond mechanic, who admits that he escorted Miss Madison to the ladies' parlor of the American hotel in Richmond and left her there with Cluverius.

Gov. Lee refused to commute the sentence of Cluverius, but postponed the execution of the sentence till Jan. 14, 1887.

STOCKHOLDERS IN SESSION.—There was a meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond & Danville Railroad held in Richmond last week. A quorum being present President Butord submitted his report of which the essential features are as follows:

Gross earning, $399,248,119. Net earnings, $180,057,602. Net surplus, $422,818.08. Balance over all expenditures, $98,860.02 showing an increase of $12,880.42 or 23-100 of 1 per cent. The operating expenses and taxes decrease $109,933.99, or 5 per cent. The operating expenses and taxes were 53, 2-100 per cent. of the earnings. Appended to the President's report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, was the report of Messrs George S. Scott, Geo. F. Baker and F. W. Huidekoper, the committee, giving the financial condition of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, for Dec 1886. The report is comparative with August 1883. At that date the net floating liabilities were $103,558,987; December 1886, net surplus, $391,158,647. Due company under contract of lease by the Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line securities, $1,000,090, upon which 5.84 per cent. was earned during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, and which is constantly improving.

The meeting adjourned to Dec. 16th, at which time a president and board of directors will be elected, &c.

—W. E. Patterson is making arrangements to engage in the manufacture of cigarettes at Mt. Airy, says the *News.*

—A clear head is indicative of good health and regular habits. When the body feels languid, and the mind works sluggishly, Ayer's Cathartic Pills will assist to a recovery of physical buoyancy and mental vigor. The constipated should use them.

Appointments of the M. P. Church for the Next Year.

President—T J Ogburn.
Ivey circuit—W F Galloway.
Buncombe circuit—J H Moton.
Caldwell mission—W P Martin.
Cleveland circuit—J E Hartsell.
Mecklenburg circuit—E A Plyler.
Monroe circuit—H D Garmon.
Stanley circuit—I I York.
Pee Dee mission—W H Crowder.
Davidson circuit—W A Bunch.
Ashboro circuit—J C Deans.
Mocksville cir.—John H Totten.
Winston station—W F Kennett.
Winston circuit—A W Lineberry.
Surry circuit—J N Garrett.
Forsyth circuit—J F Dosier.
High Point cir.—A K Scotten.
Yadkin mission—J M Baxley.
Guilford circuit—J R Ball.
Greensboro circuit—R H Willis.
Cedar Falls cir.—T F McCulloch.
Randolph circuit—D A Highfill.
Flat Rock circuit—C A Pickens.
Haw River circuit—R R Michax.
Alamance circuit—W W Amick.
Orange circuit—To be supplied.
Granville circuit—W C Kennett.
North Granville cir.—D A Fishel.
Henderson station—S W Coe.
Littleton circuit—W L Harris.
Halifax circuit—W M Pike.
Roanoke circuit—F M Totten.
Tar River circuit—E L Wood.
Albemarle cir.—To be supplied.
Bellemont miss.—W F McDowell.
J L Michaux, Editor *Central Protestant.*

Appointments of the M. E. Church.

The following is a partial list of the appointments of the North Carolina Conference of interest in this section:

GREENSBORO DISTRICT—J A Cunninggim, P E.
Greensboro station—J E Mann, G F Smith.
Guilford circuit—T H Pegram.
Summerville—J A Bowles.
Pleasant Grove circuit—M M McFarland.
Winston station—L S Burkhead.
Forsyth circuit—M J Hunt.
Stokes circuit—C G Little, S H Helsabeck.
Danbury mission—J F Craven.
Madison circuit—R P Troy.
Ruffin circuit—G F Round.
Reidsville station—P F W Stamey and D R Bruton, Sup.
Yanceyville circuit—J D Buie, M T Best.
Kernersville circuit—R G Barrett.

SALISBURY DISTRICT—W A Bobbitt, P E.
Salisbury station—C W Byrd.
Salisbury circuit—T A Stone.
Mocksville circuit—W C Wilson.
Rowan circuit—G W Fisher.
Farmington circuit—H M Blair.
Concord station—T Wheeler, T W Smith, Sup.
Concord circuit—W L Grissom.
Mt Pleasant circuit—W L Grissom.
Albemarle circuit—J C Rowe.
Stanly circuit—Z Rush.
Big Lick mission—J A Green.
Mt. Zion station—J W North.
Enochville circuit—C W Smith.

STATESVILLE CIRCUIT—R A Willis, P. E.
Statesville station—W S Roane, James Willson, Sup.
Statesville circuit—W M Bagby.
Mooresville cir.—L E Thompson.
Iredell circuit—Geo W Ivey.
Rock Spring circuit—T A Boone.
Newton circuit—C M Gentry.
Catawba circuit—V V Sherrill.
Alexander circuit—C A Gault.
Caldwell circuit—Robt M Taylor.
Lenoir circuit—T J Daily.
Wilkes circuit—T C Lovin, E J Eudaily.
Reddies River mission—To be supplied.
Elkin and Jonesville—D A Futrell.
Mt Airy station—J B Hurley.
" " circuit—To be supplied by S P Douglas.
Dobson circuit—B A York.
Yadkinville circuit—C P Snow.
Oak Institute—T N Ivy.

TRINITY COLLEGE DISTRICT, V A Sharp, P E.
Randolph circuit—F H Wood, I F Keerans, Sup.
Thomasville and High Point—S V Hoyle.
Zion and Prospect— — —
Davidson circuit—R M Hoyle.
Lexington station—J E Gay.
Abbott's Creek miss.—S D Peeler.
Randleman station—R F Bumpass.
Franklinsville cir.—J C Thomas.
Deep River circuit—T C Moses, Supply.
Siler circuit—J D Carpenter.
Uwharrie circuit—G B Perry.
Jackson Hill circuit—H B Anderson.
Montgomery cir.—J E Woolsley.
Pekin circuit—C O Durant.
Mt Gilead circuit—M W Boyles.
Trinity College—J F Heitman, Professor.
S R Belk transferred to Denver Conference.

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs: had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery.

Trial Bottles free at Dr. V. O. Thompson's Drug Store.

DAVIE COUNTY.—A drove of Texas ponies were in Mocksville last week, but the small boy did'nt tackel them.

Messrs. Eaton & Etchison's dry kiln burned last week with 6,000 feet of lumber.

The barn and contents, consisting of forage, a cow and a buggy belonging to Mitchell Foster, of Fulton township, was burned on Thursday morning.

We are requested to say that there will be a concert at Cana Academy, on Christmas Eve. Doors open at 6 p. m., exercises begin promptly at 7 o'clock.

On the morning of the 9th at 3 o'clock, the steam saw mill and cotton gin of Tatum & Co., at Jerusalem was consumed by fire, also five bales of cotton. Loss $2,000; no insurance.—*Times*, 10th.

A Creaking Hinge

Is dry and turns hard, until oil is applied, after which it moves easily. When the joints, or hinges, of the body are stiffened and inflamed by Rheumatism, they cannot be moved without causing the most excruciating pains. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by its action on the blood, relieves this condition, and restores the joints to good working order.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has effected, in our city, many most remarkable cures, in cases which baffled the efforts of the most experienced physicians. Were it necessary, I could give the names of many individuals who have been cured by taking this medicine. In my case it has worked wonders, relieving me of

Rheumatism,

after being troubled with it for years. In this, and all other diseases arising from impure blood, there is no remedy with which I am acquainted, that affords such relief as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.—R. H. Lawrence, M. D., Baltimore, Md.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me of Gout and Rheumatism, when nothing else would. It has eradicated every trace of disease from my system.—R. H. Short, Manager Hotel Belmont, Lowell, Mass.

I was, during many months, a sufferer from chronic Rheumatism. The disease afflicted me grievously, in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took several bottles of this preparation, and was speedily restored to health.—J. Fream, Independence, Va. ††

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

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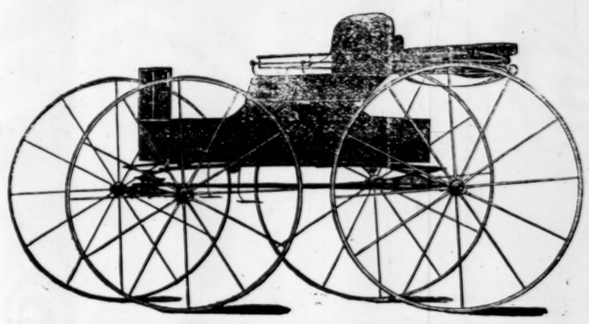

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ST. NICHOLAS
for 1886-87.

Stories by Louisa M. Alcott and Frank R. Stockton,—several by each author.

A Short Serial Story by Mrs. Burnett, whose charming "Little Lord Fauntleroy" has been a great feature in the past year of ST. NICHOLAS.

War Stories for Boys and Girls. Gen. Badeau, chief of staff, biographer, and confidential friend of General Grant and one of the ablest and most popular of living military writers, will contribute a number of papers describing in clear and vivid style some of the leading battles of the civil war. They will be panoramic descriptions of single contests or short campaigns, presenting a sort of literary picture-gallery of the grand and heroic contests in which the parents of many a boy and girl of to-day took part.

The Serial Stories include "Juan and Juanita," an admirably written story of Mexican life, by Frances Courtenay Baylor, author of "On Both Sides"; also, "Jenny's Boarding-House," by James Otis, a story of life in a great city.

Short Articles, instructive and entertaining, will abound. Among these are "How a Great Panorama is Made," by Theodore R. Davis, with profuse illustrations; "Winning a Commission," (Naval Academy), and "Recollections of the Naval Academy"; "Boring for Oil" and "Among the Gas-wells," with a number of striking pictures; "Child-Sketches from George Elliot," by Julia Magruder; "Victor Hugo's Tales to his Grandchildren," recounted by Brander Matthews; "Historic Girls," by E. S. Brooks. Also interesting contributions from Nora Perry, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Joaquin Miller, H. H. Boyesen, Washington Gladden, Alice Wellington Rolling, J. T. Trowbridge, Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, Noah Brooks, Grace Denio Litchfield, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt, Mary Mapes Dodge, and many others, etc.

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For 1886-87.

THE CENTURY is an illustrated monthly magazine, having a regular circulation of about two hundred thousand copies, often reaching and sometimes exceeding two hundred and twenty-five thousand. Chief among its many attractions for the coming year is a serial which has been in active preparation for sixteen years. It is a history of our own country in its most critical time, as set forth in

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THE WAR SERIES.

which has been followed with unflagging interest by a great audience, will occupy less space during the coming year. Gettysburg will be described by Gen. Hunt (Chief of the Union Artillery), General Longstreet General E. M. Law, and others; Chickamauga, by General D. H. Hill; Sherman's March to the Sea, by Generals Howard and Slocum Generals Q. A. Gillmore, Wm. F. Smith, John Gibbon, Horace Porter, and John S. Mosby will describe special battles and incidents. Stories of naval engagements, prison life, etc. etc., will appear.

NOVELS AND STORIES.

"The Hundredth Man," a novel by Frank R. Stockton, author of "The Lady, or the Tiger?" etc., begins in November. Two novellettes by George W. Cable, stories by Mary Hallock Foote, "Uncle Remus," Julian Hawthrone, Edward Eggleston, and other prominent American authors will be printed during the year.

SPECIAL FEATURES

(with illustrations) include a series of articles on affairs in Russia and Siberia, by George Kennan, author of "Tent Life in Siberia," who has just returned from a most eventful visit to Siberian prisons; papers on the Food Question, with reference to its bearing on the Labor Problem; English Cathedrals; Dr. Eggleston's Religious Life in the American Colonies; Men and Women of Queen Anne's Reign, by Mrs. Oliphant; Clairvoyance, Spiritualism, Astrology, etc., by the Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., editor of the *Christian Advocate*; astronomical papers; articles throwing light on Bible history, etc.

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Some of the most notable papers to appear during the first year are a series of UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF THACKERAY of very great autobiographical value; EX-MINISTER E. B. WASHBURNE'S REMINISCENCES OF THE SIEGE AND COMMUNE OF PARIS; GLIMPSES AT THE DAIRIES OF GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, Minister to France at the close of the last century (giving descriptions of social life and characters at that time); a collection of contemporary letters describing EARLY NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.

There is much excellent fiction including a serial by HAROLD FREDERIC stories extending through numbers by H. C. BUNNER, J. S. OF DALE, and others; and short stories by R. L. STEVENSON, JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS, T. A. JANVIER, MISS JEWETT, OCTAVE THANET, H. H. BOYESEN, Miss CROSBY, and a host of others.

Notable special papers to be published very early are General F. A. WALKER'S on SOCIALISM; Dr. WILLIAM HAYES WARD'S on BABYLONIAN CYLINDERS; Mr. JOHN C. ROPES' on the PORTRAITS OF CÆSAR; Captain GREENE'S on COAST DEFENCE, etc., etc.

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Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1886.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

On and after Sunday Nov. 14th, trains leave as follows:

No. 9 Leaves 2.30 a. m. Mail closes 11 p.m.
" 10 Arrives 11.28 a. m.
" 11 Leaves 6.40 p. m. Mail closes 6 p.m.
" 12 Arrives 11.20 a. m.

Money Order and Register business closes at 5.30 p. m.

☞ *The American Agriculturist*, one of the best papers published. Sub scriptions received at this office.

—Weather cool and the snow not all gone yet.

—The collections of the branch revenue office in Winston for November amounted to $41,269.96.

—The new Jacob Tise block in Winston, will be heated by steam, and occupied by Cicero Tise.

—**Nuts, Plain and Fancy Candy**, always on hand at N. T. Shore's

—G. H. Rights & Co.'s *Holiday Visitor* made its annual appearance on Saturday. It is neatly gotten up

—Rev. H. A. Brown, pastor of the First Baptist Church, of Winston, will deliver his ninth anniversary sermon in his church next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

—For **Oranges, Lemons, Cocoanuts** and **Raisins** go to N. T. Shore.

—Mrs. Col. A. H. Belo and her daughter, of Galveston, Texas, are the guests of Capt. Belo, proprietor of the Belo House, in this place. Col. Belo is expected to spend the holidays with them.

—We regret to learn that Prof. F. Agthe, musical director of Salem Female Academy, has resigned. He has our best wishes for his future prosperity and happiness. He leaves with his family for Philadelphia in a short time.

—The usual musical Entertainment will take place in the Academy Chapel, on the 22nd, under the direction of Prof. George Markgraff, who is fully able to sustain the well earned reputation of the Academy Musical Department.

—The poor will be made happy and you can feel good by presenting them some useful articles in Hardware, Crockery or Glassware, which can be found at S. E. ALLEN'S.

—T. M. BUTNER, the Jeweler, has a NICE lot of Oranges, Lemons, Figs Raisins, Nuts, Candy, Cocoanuts, Toys, Children's Books and XMAS PRESENTS, of all kinds. Everything CHEAP! Call and examine his goods and prices. 50—3w.

—M. M. Stein, of Winston, has disposed of his stock of goods in Winston to Rosenbacker & Brother, and will return to Baltimore, his native city. Mr. Stein has been a well and favorably known resident of Winston for a number of years, and his numerous friends regret his departure.

—**Tobacco** and **Cigars** that can't be beat in Salem; a trial will convince you at N. T. Shore's.

—ROSENBACKER & BROTHER have purchased the entire stock of Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, from M. M. Stein, and will sell them at greatly reduced prices, for the next 90 days. The goods are new and of the latest styles and must be sold. Suits at from $12 to $22 and Overcoats at $2 and $5, and finer ones in proportion. Don't fail to go and see the stock. Advertisement next week.

—T. B. Douthit killed 2 hogs 1 year old, weighing 415 and 450 lbs. George Hege killed 2, weight 375 and 365 lbs. Jos. Thomas, Jr., 3, weight 1028, average 342⅓. Chas. Rothrock, 2, 14 months old, weight 393 and 318. Mrs. Elizabeth Rothrock, 1, weight 343. Harrison Crouse killed 6 hogs, 8 months old, averaging 194. Mr. Evans, 2 of the same litter weighed 200 each, and two others, same age, weighed 204 and 174 lbs.

—JENKINS, HORTON & Co., have put a stock of FIRE CRACKERS, ROMAN CANDLES, &c., &c., in the house lately occupied by Mr. Foy as a grocery store.

They will only occupy the store during the Holidays. They will sell their Christmas goods cheap.

Salem Orchestra Concert

was given in the Salem Academy Chapel on Saturday night last. An intelligent and appreciative audience greeted the company. Prof. E. W. Lineback ably directed, and the success is mainly due to his untiring efforts. The programme was composed of choice selections from the best authors, and was exceedingly well rendered throughout. Prof. Neave's trombone solos were calculated to win him new laurels and were among the most pleasing features of the evening's performance. The singing especially of the ladies was remarkably good. The members of the organization are "native and to the manor born" and we feel proud of their success. They certainly deserve all the encouragement that can be given them

—Call on H. W. SHORE, corner Main and New Shallowford Sts., for your CHRISTMAS GROCERIES and CONFECTIONERIES, consisting in part of Mince Meat, Cranberries, Cocoanuts, Cakes and Crackers, Candies, Canned Goods, Spices, Oranges,—in fact everything kept in a FIRST CLASS CROCERY and CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT. 50—2w.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Dec. 11th, 1886:

Gentlemen.

Mr. E. B. Cassel. Mr. Ham Hage. Mr. Samuel Leard. L. V. Smith.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office. T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

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in the price of
HOLIDAY GOODS
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Be sure and call and see them.

Miss ELLIE ACKERMAN will be pleased to see her friends and show the goods.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

—Absolum Hege, of Union Cross, killed two hogs that weighed over 800 pounds. Chas. Rothrock, Esq., killed two that weighed over 700 pounds.

—The late snow was very good on wheat which was sowed late. The cold weather previous to the snow had frozen it out somewhat, but the frost has been partly drawn out of it now.

—We are glad to hear that Julius Nifong, who has been so dangerously sick, is now getting better. He had commenced teaching school at Chestnut Grove when first taken sick.

—We notice a number of persons are buying still slop and hauling it home for their hogs. They can buy it for a half cent a gallon, and they think it is well worth this price when it can be obtained by hauling it not over 8 or 10 miles.

—A few persons in this section are making tobacco hogshead hoops. They receive for them only $3 per hundred, and as it takes the very best white oak timber to make them, it seems that the price is too low to induce farmers to make many of them.

—A chicken raiser tells us that a cross between the Light Bramahs and the Leghorns are about the best chickens for profit. They are excellent layers and they are larger than the full blood Leghorns.

—Parties who went down in Davidson county, last week, to hunt for shoats, say that hogs can be bought in Salem from wagons cheaper than they can in the country. Parties in that section of the county, think that hogs can be sold for almost any price in town.

—A farmer says that the best thing to give pigs an appetite, and to make them healthy is to burn some corn cobs until they are tolerably well charred, and then put a small quantity of salt on them, and mix some shelled corn with it, and feed a small amount of it to the pigs occasionally. He says that if pigs be treated in this way there is not much danger of their contracting diseases.

—We saw two persons from near Lexington, in Davidson county, who had delivered two loads of small sugar maple trees in Winston. It took about six days to gather and deliver the trees, and they received for them $31. It is seen by this that their pay was a little over $5 per day. Farmers who watch for such small opportunities can gather up enough money to pay a part of their family expenses.

—We saw a man who works in a tan yard at Old Town, and he says that the people in that section have cut and hauled wood to market until it is a hard matter to get bark sufficient for tanning purposes. He says that bark sells for $4 a cord. The same thing will be the case in our own section before many years. People should be very saving with timber, for the price is already sufficient to cause people to quit the practice of burning large log heaps on new grounds.

—On Tuesday evening we met our friend Alexander Cruse, of Rowan county, in Salem on his way to Winston with a load of tobacco. He is not yet a middle aged man, and he tends a 2 horse farm. Last year he received $570 for what tobacco grew on 4 acres of ground. He raised 600 bushels of corn and enough wheat and oats to do him. He raised 300 bushels of potatoes on less than an acre of ground. He killed five pigs that weighed over 2,000 pounds. The heaviest weighed 609, the next heaviest 412 pounds, and 3 that were only a year old, weighed together more than 1,000 pounds.

PANTHER CREEK, YADKIN CO., Dec. 11th, 1886.

Messrs. Editors:—The Yadkin river was full of floating ice on the 5th, 6th and 7th, preventing ferry boats from crossing but the ice is all out of the river now and there is some travel on the roads.

The cholera has killed a great many hogs in the western part of Yadkin county.

I think the snow prevented some men from sowing as much wheat as they intend to sow, but most of the farmers seeded in good time. There is some corn in the river bottoms yet that has not been gathered.

S. H. Nading has a water bucket which has been in use 40 years; his father, Christian Nading, bought it of a Mr. Ackerman, of your town 40 years ago, and has the same hoops on that were first on it, showing the honest work of your people.

Yours Truly
J. N. S. D.

—The best is cheapest in the end. D. E. Smoak at the sign of the Gold Boot, on Third Street, in Winston, deals in BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, TRUNKS, TRAVELING, BAGS, &c., &c., of the very best quality, and he sells his goods at prices too low for competition.

Some ask how he can sell goods of superior quality at shoddy prices. He does it by making Boots, Shoes and Hats A SPECIALTY. Having but a few things to look after, he is enabled to find out who manufactures the best goods, and after knowing this, he buys such enormous quantities that he is enabled to get them at the very lowest wholesale prices.

He also keeps a first-class shoe maker who is kept very busy doing custom work. Don't forget to give him a trial. 1w.

STOKES COUNTY.—The Danbury *Reporter and Post*, of the 9th says: We saw a few days since two of our deputy sheriffs on their way to Winston with five or six Stokes county farmers under arrest, charged with disposing of property they had mortgaged for fertilizer. This is only the beginning of the end.

Death of Capt. J. A. Blum.

At seventeen minutes to three this morning, Capt. J. A. Blum passed away after a lingering illness of several months.

He was a native of North Carolina being born at Salem, he was ed ucated at the V. M. I. but failed to graduate on account of sickness which threw him back in his classes

He afterwards graduated in the law class of Washington and Lee University and successfully practiced his profession for some years. During the war he was a brave and gallant soldier. After the war he followed his profession and afterwards was connected with the Internal Revenue System, then with the Lexington Manufacturing Company, leaving the last position to resume his law practice.

He was a prominent member of the town council and a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and a member of the vestry. He was closely connected with the best interests of the church, town, and the public good, and a man held high in the esteem of the people.

He was twice married; his first wife, a daughter of Dr. J. H. Freeman, has been dead several years; his second wife, a Miss Campbell, survives him with one child.

In the death of Captain Blum, the church, town, and all public measures have lost a true christian, an able advocate, and a strong supporter. No man ever enjoyed higher respect from the mass of our people, and it is the regret of all that he was called home to his reward in the Heavens, just in the prime of life. He was only 42 years old.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston.

--No other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the best combination of vegetable blood purifiers, with the Iodide of Potassium and Iron, ever offered to the public.

Resolutions

unanimously adopted by the "Salem Philharmonic Society" in meeting assembled on Tuesday evening, Dec. 14th, 1886.

Resolved I, That it is with feelings of sincere regrets and reluctance that we, as a society, and individually, part with our highly esteemed and efficient director, Prof. F. AGTHE, who has served our Society so faithfully, since his connection with us.

Resolved II, That we deplore his departure from our community, and he has our best wishes for his continued success, happiness and prosperity in whatever locality or position he may be placed during his future life

Resolved III, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished Prof. Agthe, and the same be spread upon the minutes of this organization.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no payment required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, Dec. 1st, in the Enon Baptist church, Yadkin county, by Elder S. F. Conrad, Elder C. C. HAYMORE, pastor of the Baptist church at Mt. Airy, to Miss ADA BLACKWELL.

On the 2nd inst., by Rev. Joseph Miller, JOHN SPAUGH, of Forsyth county, to Miss SARAH LONG, daughter of Rev. Thos. Long, of Davidson county.

On the 2d inst., JOHN BODENHAMER to Miss MAGGIE RAPER, all of Davidson county.

DIED.

In Waughtown, of consumption, Mrs. VICTORIA HESTER, aged about 25 years.

Near Jackson Hill, in Davidson county, OSBORNE SKEEN, aged 91 years less 1 day.

At the residence of Chas. M. Griffith, in Arcadia township, Mrs. C. P. CLOUSE, aged 67 years.

In Davidson county, DAVID DISHER, son of Thos. Disher, of pneumonia, aged about 12 years.

At his residence in Arcadia township, Davidson county, GEORGE BURKE, aged 72 years. He was a well known and highly respected citizen.

In this place, on the evening of the 14th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH JAMES, aged about 80 years.

A QUESTION ABOUT
Brown's Iron Bitters
ANSWERED.

The question has probably been asked thousands of times, "How can Brown's Iron Bitters cure everything?" Well, it doesn't. But it does cure any disease for which a reputable physician would prescribe IRON. Physicians recognize Iron as the best restorative agent known to the profession, and inquiry of any leading chemical firm will substantiate the assertion that there are more preparations of iron than of any other substance used in medicine. This shows conclusively that iron is acknowledged to be the most important factor in successful medical practice. It is, however, a remarkable fact, that prior to the discovery of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS no perfectly satisfactory iron combination had ever been found.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—all other iron medicines do. **BROWN'S IRON BITTERS** cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Weakness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, Tired Feeling, General Debility, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Headache and Neuralgia—for all these ailments Iron is prescribed daily.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, however, does not cure in a minute. Like all other thorough medicines, it acts slowly. When taken by men the first symptom of benefit is renewed energy. The muscles then become firmer, the digestion improves, the bowels are active. In women the effect is usually more rapid and marked. The eyes begin at once to brighten; the skin clears up; healthy color comes to the cheeks; nervousness disappears; functional derangements become regular, and if a nursing mother, abundant sustenance is supplied for the child. Remember Brown's Iron Bitters in the ONLY iron medicine that is not injurious. *Physicians and Druggists recommend it.*

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. **TAKE NO OTHER.**

Your Children

Are constantly exposed to danger from Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, and diseases peculiar to the throat and lungs. For such ailments, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, promptly administered, affords speedy relief and cure.

As a remedy for Whooping Cough, with which many of our children were afflicted, we used, during the past winter, with much satisfaction, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For this affection, we consider this preparation the most efficacious of all the medicines which have come to our knowledge.—Mary Parkhurst, Preceptress, Home for Little Wanderers, Doncaster, Md.

My children have been peculiarly subject to attacks of Croup, and I failed to find any effective remedy until I commenced administering Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This preparation relieves the difficulty of breathing and invariably cures the complaint.—David G. Starks, Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y.

I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for many years, and have found it especially valuable in Whooping Cough. This medicine allays all irritation, prevents inflammation from extending to the lungs, and quickly subdues any tendency to Lung Complaint.—J. B. Wellington, Plainville, Mich.

I find no medicine so effective, for Croup and Whooping Cough, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It saved the life of my little boy, only six months old, carrying him safely through the worst case of Whooping Cough I ever saw.—Jane Malone, Piney Flats, Tenn. ††

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

1887.
NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD,
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Greatest and Cheapest Family Journal IN THE UNITED STATES.

Always Bright and Reliable.

Every Number an Epitome of the News of the World.

THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
Is unequalled. Latest and most accurate Cable Specials by the Commercial Cables.

Fullest Telegraphic Reports
OF ALL CURRENT EVENTS.

SPECIAL FEATURES.
Practical Farming: articles on Science, Art, Literature, the Drama, Music, Religion, Fashions and Chess.

INFORMATION ON ALL SUBJECTS.

Address,
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
NEW YORK HERALD,
New York City.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE STOCK OF VERY HANDSOME
HOLIDAY GOODS,
—CONSISTING OF—
Plush Dressing Cases, Manicures, Shaving, Work Boxes and Jewel Cases.
The Same Articles in Oxidized Silver, something new and handsome.
Cut Glass, Perfumes, Odor Cases, Card Cases, Soaps, Brushes, Mirrors, and numerous other articles suitable for
→CHRISTMAS + PRESENTS,←
an entirely new lot of beautiful
CHRISTMAS CARDS.
These goods must be sold, and you will have many opportunities to obtain bargains. Don't purchase until you see our line.
ASHCRAFT & OWENS,
Druggists, Winston, N. C.
Dec. 2, 1886.

WANTED

Everybody in North Carolina who are not already subscribers, to send their address on postal card, for sample copy of the WEEKEY NEWS AND OBSERVER and special offer during December.

Address,
NEWS AND OBSERVER,
Raleigh, N. C.

WINTER MILLINERY!!

HATS & BONNETS,
Trimmed and Untrimmed in all the Latest Styles.

NOVELTIES IN GARNITURE
FANCY FEATHERS, BEADS AND TIPS.

To which weekly additions will be made throughout the entire season.
—ALSO—
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.

CHRISTMAS GOODS A SPECIALTY

Call and see for yourselves. First door south of Central Hotel.

MRS. N. S. DAVIS.
Winston, N. C., No. 45—3m.

GUILFORD × NURSERIES.

ARE located on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, 3 miles south of Greensboro, N. C., where can be found a fine assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Plants, &c., consisting in part of the following:

Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, Quince, Fig, Mulberry, Japanese Persimmon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Gooseberry, Currant, &c., &c.

Specialties.—Apple, Peach, Plum and Cherry Trees. My stock of Peach consists of 300,000 trees of the best varieties for market and home use; of Plum, Wild Goose, Shropshire, Imperial Gage, Green Gage, Washington, Peach Plum, Richland, Weaver, &c.; of Cherries, all the leaders for market and home consumption; of Grapes, Concord, Ives, Champion, Nortons, Martha, Delaware, Worden, Niagara and all the best Wine and Table Grapes. I have 150,000 vines ready for fall planting of the above varieties and can give special prices to those who contemplate planting vineyards. Of Strawberries, all the best and most profitable kinds.

Send your orders early; they will be carefully filled, and no pains spared to please the purchaser.

Special prices given to large planters.
Correspondence solicited.
Catalogues mailed to applicants
G. L. ANTHONY, Prop'r,
Vandalia P. O., N. C.
Shipping point: Greensboro, N. C.
41—3m.

Administrators' Notice.

HAVING taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of William Fulk, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same duly qualified according to law, within 12 months from date of this notice, otherwise this will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Persons indebted to the estate, are requested to come and make settlement at once. JAMES T. LINEBACK.
Salem, Nov. 16th, 1886.

Harper's Periodicals.

1887.
Harper's Magazine.
ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE during 1887 will contain a novel of intense political, social, and romantic interest, entitled "Narka"—a story of Russian life—by Kathleen O'Meara; a new novel, entitled "April Hopes," by W. D. Howells; "Southern Sketches," by Charles Dudley Warner and Rebecca Harding Davis, illustrated by William Hamilton Gibson; "Great American Industries"—continued; "Social Studies" by Dr. E. T. Ely; further articles on the Railway Problem by competent writers; new series of illustrations by E. A. Abbey and Alfred Parsons; articles by E. P. Roe; and other attractions.

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HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
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Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States and Canada.

The volumes of the MAGAZINE begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, subscriptions will begin with the number current at time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $3 00 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each.—by mail, postpaid.

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1887.
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ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY maintains its position as the leading illustrated newspaper in America; and its hold upon public esteem and confidence was never stronger than at the present time. Besides the pictures, HARPER'S WEEKLY always contains instalments of one, occasionally of two, of the best novels of the day, finely illustrated, with short stories, poems, sketches, and papers on important current topics by the most popular writers. The care that has been successfully exercised in the past to make HARPER'S WEEKLY a safe as well as a welcome visitor to every household will not be relaxed in the future.

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Bound Volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR for three years in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

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1887.
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AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE has been called "the model of what a periodical for young readers ought to be," and the justice of this commendation is amply sustained by the large circulation it has attained both at home and in Great Britain. This success has been reached by methods that must commend themselves to the judgement of parents, no less than to the tastes of children—namely, by an earnest and well sustained effort to provide the best and most attractive reading for young people at a low price. The illustrations are copious and of a conspicuously high standard of excellence

An epitome of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—*Boston Courier*

A weekly feast of good things to the boys and girls in every family which it visits.—*Brooklyn Union.*

It is wonderful in its wealth of pictures, information, and interest.—*Christian Advocate, N. Y.*

TERMS: Postage Prepaid. $2 Per Year.

Vol. VI. commences November 2, 1886.

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SECOND FALL AND WINTER STOCK!

HINSHAW & BYNUM,
4TH STREET,
WINSTON, N. C.

To the Readers of this Paper:

We wish to call your attention to our NEW STOCK OF WINTER GOODS selected by one of the firm in person and bought in the Northern cities *at as low prices as money and experience could buy them.* It is a well known and undisputed fact that we carry the largest stock of goods in both our wholesale and retail departments that can be found in North Western No. Carolina.

In our Wholesale Department

We are able to compete in stock, prices and terms with any first-class house NORTH or SOUTH—all things being duly considered. All we ask is an examination of our stock and prices and we will convince you that we mean what we say.

Retail Department.

To the Ladies:

We have a large separate store room filled with goods for you of every description and at prices as low as the lowest. WE DON'T SELL SHODDY OR CHEAP JOHN GOODS. It is impossible here to enumerate the various articles in our stock, but we wish to call your attention to our stock of Cashmeres, Dress Flannels, Fancy Dress Goods, Velvets, Silks, Dress Trimmings, Sack Flannels, White, Red, Grey, Twilled and Plain Flannels, Oil Cloths, &c., Bleached and Unbleached Drilling, 10-4 Sheeting, Counterpanes, Bed Quilts and Comforts, White and Colored Blankets.

550 Assorted Hoods, all sizes.

600 Assorted Shawls, all sizes and prices.

A very large assortment of NEW MARKETS AND SHORT WRAPS at prices that defy competition.

Beaver Cloth and Waterproof Cloaking.

Merino Hosiery and Underwear, Jerseys for all sizes and ages. Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, &c.

SHOES.

One side of our store room is filled with choice styles of Shoes, made by the

—*BAY STATE*—
Shoe & Leather Co.
—AND—
T. MILES' SONS'

of Philadelphia. There are no better goods or better styles made, every pair bearing their trade-marks is fully warranted.

We sell more Shoes than any two houses in Winston.

Every person from a small child to the oldest lady can find shoes to fit and to suit. We will give you better Shoes for less money than you can get any where else.

Men Boys and Children

have been fully provided for in Cloths, Cassimeres, Merino and other Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, HATS, and everything you may need. We offer you a larger and better stock of

Shoes and Boots

than we have ever before had.

OUR STAPLE
HARDWARE STOCK
IS COMPLETE.

AND OUR
GROCERY DEPARTMENT
IS UNEQUALED.

There are thousands of articles in our stock that we cannot enumerate.

EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES,

the best, sold only by us. Large stock of

GRASS SEEDS
—AND—
Star Brand Fertilizers

on hand at all times.

WE CARRY A FULL STOCK OF EVERY LINE OF GOODS

except Ready-made Clothing, Crockery and Millinery Goods.

We invite all to come and see us. Twenty years' experience has taught us what the people need and want, and we have provided for all classes.

Your friends, truly,
HINSHAW & BYNUM.
Nov. 1st, 1886.—tf

THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES.

THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES is delivered by carriers in all the cities, towns and villages surrounding Philadelphia for SIX CENTS a week, and is sold by boys and newsdealers for ONE CENT a copy. It is universally conceded to be the BEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD for the price, publishing all the Associated Press News, Quotations of the Produce and Money Markets and ALL THE NEWS OF THE WORLD in a compact and readable form. Independent in everything. It is not excelled in Quality or Quantity by any paper at any price. By Mail—Four Months, $1. One Year, $3 postpaid. One Month, 30 cents.

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SIXTY-FOUR Columns of magazine-newspaper reading matter, crisp, attractive, interesting, instructive. The ANNALS OF THE WAR, by active participants, illustrated; Woman's World, contributed to by some of the BEST WOMEN WRITERS IN AMERICA; The Latest Fashions; TIMES YOUNG PEOPLE—by themselves; ORIGINAL STORIES, both short and continued; Topics of the Time; Pointed Editorial Comment; SPECIAL ARTICLES on thousands of subjects, and ALL THE NEWS are among its attractions. Terms, $2 per annum; clubs of ten, $15, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club.

THE SUNDAY TIMES.

12 Pages—96 Columns—5 Cents—$2.00 a Year.

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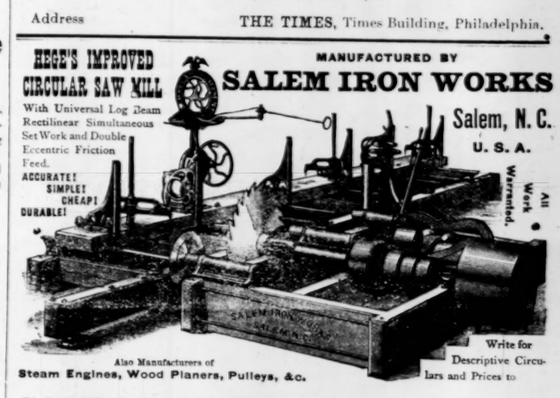
With Universal Log Beam Rectilinear Simultaneous Set Work and Double Eccentric Friction Feed.
ACCURATE! SIMPLE! CHEAP! DURABLE!



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C. E. BENNETT. J. A. BENNETT.
WINSTON MARBLE WORKS!
BENNETT BROS.,
DEALERS IN
MARBLE and GRANITE
MONUMENTS,
HEADSTONES, TABLETS, MANTELS, &c., &c.

SPECIAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
Opposite Brown's Warehouse, Main Street, WINSTON, N. C.
No. 28-tf.—July 15, 1886.

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient,
AND WOULD JUST SAY THAT
THE NORTH CAROLINA
FurnituRE StorE.
HAS MOVED HEADQUARTERS FOR
CARPETS, CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES,
AND ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE,
on Liberty Street, opposite the Farmer's Warehouse, where we can sell you any of the above named goods at
GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
No. 36—3m.

HARDWARE.

McCormick MOWERS & REAPERS.	MACHINERY of all kinds.	HARNESS of all styles.
Clipper and F. F. PLOWS.	ENGINES & BOILERS.	Manufactured by us and Guaranteed
Hoes, Traces,	Mill Supplies.	1st CLASS.
Hames, &c.	Belting and Oils.	Patent Riveted Collars.
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A Large Line of COOK STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.
☞ Special attention to Wholesale Trade. Come and see us, or write for prices.
BROWN, ROGERS & CO., Winston, N. C.
March 25-6m.

ONE VOTE

at the polls may determine the United States Senatorship in New Jersey. Just $1.50 or $1.00 in clubs, will secure you the *Am. Agriculturist* (Eng. or German), for 1887.

A great staff of new Western writers will specially adapt (during 1887) the **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** to Western Agriculture, making it, with recent additions and improvements, **the recognized** authority, as for forty-five years past, in all matters pertaining to Agriculture, Horticulture, etc., etc.

The **JUVENILE, HEARTH and HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENTS** have been enlarged, and **HUMBUG** Exposures are to receive additional attention.

1000 ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—Every issue of the *American Agriculturist* contains nearly 100 original illustrations of animals, plants, new farm and household conveniences and appliances, out-of-or scenes, etc.

RURAL ARCHITECTURE is a special feature; every number furnishing original designs and specifications for houses, barns and outbuildings, combining utility, cheapness and taste in their structure, and fully meeting the wants and desires of every class of Rural Home Builders.

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS FREE!!!

HOMES OF OUR FARMER PRESIDENTS.—It is noteworthy that a majority of our Presidents were reared on farms, or retired from public life to rural scenes. The *American Agriculturist* is now publishing and sending free to all subscribers, at an outlay of over **$30,000**, superb Engravings (1 by 11 inches in size) of these Homes, together with special descriptive papers by James Parton, Donald G. Mitchell and other eminent living American authors. These Engravings constitute a magnificent portfolio collection

FOR THE

centre table or (framed) for the walls of **Prince** or **Peasant's** home. Subscriptions for 1887 immediately forwarded are entitled to all the series, beginning in May, 1886.

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No. 46—1 m.

THE FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S
ALMANAC FOR 1887,
for sale, Wholesale and Retail by
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Salem, N. C.

A PREHISTORIC PEOPLE.

THE RACE WHO WORKED MICHIGAN'S MINES.

Indications of a Civilized Class Who Reached America Ages Before the Time of Columbus.

The recent wonderful discoveries of iron, copper, and silver ores in Northern Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota call attention to a fact not generally known that wise old Dr. Franklin, while arranging the treaty between this country and England, after the Revolution, so drew the boundry lines between the last hostile powers as to include in the United States the great mining regions on the southern shore of Lake Superior. In these days, when every week gives fresh information concerning the boundless wealth in iron, copper, and silver of this wonderful world the remark is often heard that the treasures here entombed are scarcely yet unlocked—so it would seem upon a cursory examination of the copper and silver mines which fringe the bleak shores of the great inland freshwater sea. Such is, however, not the fact. There is indubitable evidence that long before the first red man hunted in the gloomy forests that girdle these wild and lonely shores—long years before the first Jesuit launched his boat upon the waves of the Getchee Gamee, perhaps before "Adam delved and Eve span" a race of men, in numbers as the sands on the shores, toiled and hammered and beat the copper—pure native copper—not only into implements of warfare, but without doubt for transportation to other lands. A civilization must then have existed far superior to any since known among the native tribes north of Mexico. Thousands of years ago a race of people worked the copper mines in the upper peninsula. They worked the native copper and were so far advanced in the mechanical arts as to be able to handle masses of ore weighing many tons. Their implements were fashished to do skillful work. In working the copper mines of to-day these implements are found at a great depth, showing that ages have elapsed since this prehistoric race existed. The geological formations bear evidence that thousands of years have passed since these people disappeared. Who were they? Whence came they, and where did they go? Their unfinished work has been laid before scientists, their tools and implements of stone and copper are to be seen in museums and collections in Milwaukee and other cities, and yet no one can give any reliable data of the existence or extinction of these people of the long ago.

The southern shores of Superior were first explored in 1641 by two Jesuit priests. Small bands continued to explore the region until 1760. In that year Alexander Henry visited the region. He soon became familiar with the fact that copper existed in the country. He published a book on the subject and described his explorations. That a prehistoric race had worked these mines was not discovered until the middle of the present century. The ancient excavations are found in all parts of the peninsula. Their is scarcely a vein of copper in the whole district that does not show evidence of antient workings. In places they even extend in the rock from three to sixty feet. The method of mining was to heat the rock with fire and then by pouring on water and pounding with their stone hammers to disintegrate and separate the ore. A careful search of all the old records shows that the Indians who were found in the country were ignorant of the mines and the uses of the metal.

In 1847 S. O Knapp was prospecting on the range near Rockland, a small town in Ontonagon county, Michigan. He opened a test pit, the surface outcropping of copper-bearing rock giving evidence of hidden treasure, and when eighteen feet from the surface he discovered a mass of nearly pure copper weighing more than six tons. This is regarded as the most wonderful mineral discovery ever known, from the fact that the copper was almost pure and showed conclusively that it had been worked and abandoned by a prehistoric race.

This mass had been raised several feet and secured there upon timbers. These had decayed and the mass remained in its place supported by the soil. It had been hammered all over, until its surface was perfectly smooth. In this pit, as in many others, there were found great numbers of stone hammers, bits of burned wood, and a copper chisel. Over this mass, drawing its life from the soil, stood a hemlock tree which showed 325 distinct annual rings of growth: this was standing by the stump of a much larger tree which had grown, died, and decayed since this pit had been dug, and this mass had been raised from its bed and the brands beneath it had been burned and the soil gathered above it in the long lapse of ages.

Goose Hunting in Dakota.

A goose-hunting expedition in this region requires extensive paraphernalia, says a Dakota correspondent of the Philadelphia *Telegraph*. There are no roomy farm houses on the plains in which one may spend the night. Hunters must, therefore, take with them a tent for covering, blankets for beds, wood to burn (for all the wood here is hauled long distances from the Missouri bottom), provisions, and drink. This is an alkali country, and if you find a house that has a well, the chances are the water is too full of alkali to be drinkable. We looked when we started like a party of emigrants in search of a new home. One large wagon, drawn by a pair of mules, was piled high with camp outfit, provisions, etc., and surmounted by two crates containing a dozen tamed wild geese—our decoys. In another wagon we rode, with guns and other light articles.

A hunter's concealment in a goose-pit is very perfect, unless the birds fly so high that they can look directly into it. To deceive even the high flyers we wore hats the tops of which consisted of the backs and heads of stuffed wild geese. With this equipment we merely added to the number of our decoys as we turned our heads from side to side. While hiding in a pit affords almost perfect concealment, the situation is not a luxurious one for the hunter. The wind drifts the soft black dirt upon him, the morning air is apt to chill him, and his quarters are so cramped that, even with a board to sit on, he may be glad when the flight is over for the time being. Before sunrise a great many flocks of geese had passed north in sight of us, filling the air with their cries, but we were evidently not in their line of flight. Our decoys, with gooselike treachery, called loudly to entice their fellows within range of our guns, but only one flock gave us a call, and that so wide a one that we got but two of them.

A Rich Cargo.

A practical result of the French invasion of Anam has just come to hand in the shape of a mass of gold and silver treasure captured at Hue. The whole amount is contained in 192 boxes of silver and fourteen of gold. This rich cargo, which altogether weighs over 60,000 pounds, has come over to France by a steamer. It was stowed in the bottom of the hold and covered over with 500 tons of merchandise. This was only a trifling part of the precautions which had to be taken. Every opening that could communicate with the hold was closed and sealed. The cargo was unloaded with the greatest care, and men with swords and loaded revolvers stood by till the last box was removed. The treasure was then put into the train and dispatched to the Minister of Finance at Paris. The treasure amounts to $1,800,000, and will be applied to alleviating the deficit in the budget.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Velvet yokes are much used on silk dresses.

Fancy woolens are shown in great variety.

Cloth is to have quite a furor, especially habit cloth.

Some new imported velvets are exceedingly gorgeous.

It is said that freckles may be removed by washing with borax.

American fashions for children lead in every city in the world.

Metal buttons consist of filigree work of raised or etched designs.

Imitation Chantilly laces rival the real in grace and beauty of design.

Lizards and alligators are embroidered in fine colored silks on stockings.

Plush collars and cuffs are now introduced on many of the foulard jackets.

The long fur boas are likely to be as much worn this winter as they were last.

Some of the ladies returning from Europe wear the old-fashioned hoop skirt.

Wool diagonals shot with two or three gay contrasting colors are among new goods.

Bangles made of coin of the different countries visited in Europe are now popular.

A bride's first choice for a wedding gift to the groom is a scarf-pin of a single pear-shaped pearl.

Most of the ostrich feathers worn on women's hats and bonnets come from the ostrich farms of Australia.

Amber jewelry continues to be in favor, because it harmonizes with both blonde and brunette complexions.

Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, who was one of the most prolific writers of sensation stories of her day, left a snug fortune of $300,000.

Egyptian lace with Persian design, wrought in the finest silver or gold thread upon black or white ground, is exceedingly beautiful and effective.

Leather cord applied on an alpaca band for protecting the bottom of dress skirts is a novelty and is to be had in all colors. It is destined to supersede braid bindings.

Yokes will be much worn by young girls. They are plaited or plain, according to the material used. Velvet, silk, embroidered net and passementerie are employed for yokes.

A new style of ruching has waved crepe lisse edged with half-inch rectangular pieces of lisse in contrasting colors, such as cream and heliotrope, cream and ruby, wood color and pale blue.

The field of woman's work is constantly enlarging. Saratoga has a woman bill poster who handles the paste brush with the skill of an expert. She inherited the business from her husband.

The plastron may be outlined with trimming of yak or colored silk lace, velvet, either plain or covered, with bead tassels, revers of watered silk, or rows of handsome buttons, or bows of ribbon or satin.

Young women all over the land are solving the problem: "What shall we do with our girls?" Two sisters out in Iowa are professional paper hangers, and during the busy season earn together $12 a day.

Collecting silver spoons is said to be a popular form of shopping with American ladies in Europe. Nearly every country has a different style of spoon, and in Great Britain every city has its peculiar mark.

For day costumes, made with jackets instead of vests, belts or sashes are placed below the waist. They are cut in the proper shape from the material in the piece. They are sometimes used as a finish to plain bodices.

The old-time fashion of a seam down the front of the bodice is revived, the fastening being hidden under the bands of velvet or other trimming that pass from the point in front over the shoulders to the basque behind.

Miss Ledhar Rhodes and Miss Cora Smith, who are described as the "two most beautiful and accomplished young ladies of Grand Forks, Dakota," are said to be the best female marksmen in the Territory, both at short and long range.

Russian blouses and Breton jackets have plats from the shoulders and plain vests fastened at the side beneath the blouse or jacket. Silver buttons are employed for trimming the Breton jacket and constitute the chief difference between it and the Russian blouse.

New cloth trimmings in all the fashionable colors have two straight rows of cloth connected by a narrow insertion of cashmere beads and are edged on either side by beads. To be used with this straight trimming is a crenelated trimming made in the same style.

Some one desires to know how to distinguish moire antique. It is very easy. The "antique" always has a fold through the centre, with duplicate effects on either side, the "watering" being very large. Silk with several lines of watering and tiny waves between is moire Francais.

Mrs. Lydia Caldwell, of Chicago, has in ented a dryer for the treatment of damp grain, sugar, salt and other substances requiring evaporation, and also for rendering the blood and refuse of packing and slaughter houses marketable in the form of fertilizers or other commodities. This gifted and energetic woman is now at work on a smoke consuming apparatus and a device for purifying an infected water supply.

Characteristics of Good Timber.

There are certain appearances which are characteristic of strong and durable timber, to what class soever it belongs. 1. In the same species of timber, that specimen will, in general, be the strongest and the most durable which has grown the slowest, as shown by the narrowness of the annual rings. 2. The cellular tissue, as seen in the medullary rays (when visible), should be hard and compact. 3. The vascular or fibrous tissue should adhere firmly together, and should show no woolliness at a freshly cut surface, nor should it clog the teeth of the saw with loose fibers. 4. If the wood is colored, darkness of color is in general a sign of strength and durability. 2. The freshly cut surface of the wood should be firm and shining, and should have somewhat of a translucent appearance. A dull, chalky appearance is a sign of bad timber. 6. In wood of a given species, the heaviest specimens are in general the stronger and the more lasting. 7. Among resinous woods, those which have least resin in their pores, and among non-resinous woods, those which have least sap or gum in them, are in general the strongest and most lasting. 8. It is stated by some authorities that in fir wood that which has most sap wood, and in hard wood that which has the least, is the most durable; but the universality of this law is doubtful. Timber should be free from such blemishes as clefts or cracks radiating from the center, "cup shakes" or cracks which partially separate one annual layer from another; "upsets," where the fibers have been crippled by compression; "rind-galls," or wounds in a layer of the wood, which have been covered and concealed by the growth of subsequent layers over them, and hollows or spongy places, in the center or elsewhere, indicating the commencement of decay.—*Professor Rankine.*

A Story of a Tombstone.

The Troy *Times* says: An odd conceit is found in the lines to Miss Todd, in an Orange county (N. Y.) churchyard

> Underneath this stone doth lie
> As much of virtue as could die;
> Which, when alive, did vigor give
> To as much beauty as could live.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Feeding Calves Skimmed-Milk.

Two errors are common in the management of calves. When first taken from the cow and given skim-milk they are apt to be fed too heavily, because most people have an idea that skim-milk is much less nourishing than that which retains the cream. So far as fattening is concerned this is true, but the elements of growth are nearly all retained in skim-milk. The calf's stomach is thus overloaded with cold milk, and it is this which gives it the scours. Warming the milk to blood heat and adding an egg will stop almost any case of scours. The second evil in calf-feeding is stopping the rations too soon. A small ration of sour milk, say two or three quarts per day, is a profitable feed for a good calf until it is eight or nine months old. After three or four months it will prefer its milk sour, and it is best it should, to prevent danger of learning to suck its mother or other cows.—*Cultivator.*

A Word About Parsnips.

The parsnip, one of the many plants that have been made valuable by culture, is cultivated both as a field and garden crop, and deserves more attention than it now receives from most farmers. The parsnip is quite as nutritious as the carrot, is more hardy and less liable to be injured by disease or insects, and is more easily cultivated and more productive. All animals like parsnips, and many dairymen claim that no other root, the carrot excepted, imparts as much richness to the milk of cows.

There are two varieties of parsnips, both derived from the same source. One is the round or garden sort, and the other the long field or large Jersey parsnip, which last named farmers find most profitable.

While the parsnip prefers a mild and moist climate for its early growth, it endures severest cold and may remain in the ground during the winter, to be dug up fresh in the spring and used for feeding to stock. Parsnips will grow wherever carrots will, and, being a top-rooted plant, it requires the same preparation of soil as does carrots.—*New York World.*

Garden Charcoal.

Waste of the ripened summer growth accumulates in the garden, and leaves drop from the trees, says a letter to the New York *Tribune*. All this is usually burned; and some writers advise the burning of it to destroy injurious insects that may be domiciled in it for the winter, and to clear off the litter, and so render the ground clean and neat. But a much better procedure, especially on clay soil, is to collect all into a large heap, leaving a little tunnel below, through which fire can be put to some kindling in the centre of the base and for air draft; keep the heap dry; and when all the spare brush, old wood, haulm, etc., have been gathered and piled on, over with leaves and then with several inches of sod or earth, in which a few round sticks should be inserted to allow draft of air toward any part of the pile which lacks fire. Allow no flame.

In the course of a few days, depending upon the size of the heap, it will be reduced to fine charcoal, and will be one of the very best applications as a top-dressing that a garden can receive; excellent, especially to cover seeds; as the fresh char repels slugs and other spring devastators. The pile, while burning, will give off much smoke, but it may be inhaled without unpleasant effect—on the contrary it is well known as highly beneficial to the lungs and blood, balsamic and healing, and seemingly effective in clearing the blood of those minute organisms which are held to be the agents of what we call malaria. If the coarse brush, cornstalks, tomato haulm, etc., is used to cover strawberry plants during winter, it can be put on the heap and charred in early spring, if enough of dry refuse be preserved to start well the fire.

Remedies for the Apple-Worm.

As a large share of the fruit, with the worm still within it, falls to the ground, the picking up of these windfalls and feeding, or otherwise destroying them, or allowing them to be gathered by swine, will naturally suggest itself as an efficient method. Manufacturers of vinegar find it profitable to pick up and press all windfalls; they yield a juice which will make vinegar. The fact that mature worms search for crevices in the bark of the trunk, in which to spin and undergo their transformations, has suggested providing them with artificial shelters for this purpose. Pieces of old carpet, or other woolen fabric, about five inches wide, and long enough to go around the trunk and lap, are fastened with a stout tack. These bands should be applied the last week in June and examined the first week in July, and every ten days thereafter. Any worms or cocoons that may be found under them can be killed by running the bands through a clothes wringer, or by crushing them otherwise.

Within a few years, the Western orchardists have treated the apple-worm upon the principle of "nipping in the bud." As soon as the young fruit is set, the tree is sprayed with a mixture of Paris green and water—one pound of the poison to fifty gallons of water. This is thrown into the tree by means of a spraying or sprinkling engine, in the hope that a drop of the poisoned water will lodge in the eyes of the young apples. The newly hatched apple-worm, in eating its way into the interior of the young apple, will be so effectively poisoned that it must give up its task. Should the small amount of Paris green remain upon the fruit, it would be too minute to be harmful, but the subsequent rains thoroughly wash it away, so that there can be not the least danger in using the poison in this manner. The chief remedies used in England are barriers, to prevent the worms from ascending the trees to spin. Heavy paper is fastened around the trunks and smeared with tar; this and other means are employed as preventives.—*American Agriculturist.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

The largest quantity of butter, says an English writer, is made from milk heated to the boiling point as soon as drawn, and then set in shallow pans for the cream to rise. The next largest from the whole milk soured. But the best butter can only be made from pure sweet cream alone.

One of the best and cheapest devices for ploughing to prevent barking trees in orchards is a short whiffletree with the hooks for the traces on the back, and so fixed that the traces will have to be passed over the end. Thus when the whiffletree rubs against a tree the latter is protected by the leather. There was once a patent on this device, but it has long since expired.

Kill off for the table or market the young cockerels as fast as they become large enough. They ought to take the place at this season of the year of more expensive meat from the butcher's cart. If to be sold, let them be turned off early before the price falls, as it always does about this time. Thin out the poor layers from the flock of old hens, too. An idle hen don't pay for the grain she eats.

Have a good supply of bedding stored away to make the stock comfortable, and also to increase the manure heap as largely as can be done by providing plenty of bedding as an absorbent. Secure a good supply of feed convenient to the stable or feed lots. It will often save more exposure than if you are obliged to haul in from the fields when the weather is cold and stormy.

The English ivy, like all other vines, will smother the foliage of the tree it grows over. Wherever it gets the chance to grow over foliage in this way, it will necessarily destroy the branches. So long as the vine is confined to the trunk or main branches no injury results to a tree by having a vine grow straight up over it. When it coils around a trunk, as in the case of a wistaria, it is a source of injury.

Provided all other elements of good culture are cared for it is almost impossible to give fruit trees too much manure. Much of the trouble with fruit trees come from their being half starved. Pear and apple trees require heavy applications of well rotted manure placed for yards wide around the trunk under the branches, though perhaps such a dressing of manure would never pay. But we are speaking of the absolute health of the tree and productiveness in splendid fruit.

A machine for shearing sheep is said to be in successful operation in Victoria. It is made of brass, in the shape of a small trowel, and it is actuated by a turbine wheel about three inches in diameter, geared into a wheel on which is fixed a cutter. A comb serves as a guard against cutting the skin. The steam is conveyed from the boiler by an india-rubber tube, which is double, having one inside the other. The inner one is the injection and the space between the two the ejection.

Make the rose bed in the fall, digging it deep, manuring it well, and thoroughly incorporating the manure with the soil. You can scarcely have the soil too rich for roses. Early in the spring dig it over, and mix more rotten manure with the soil. In selecting plants of roses, secure those having an abundance of roots, rather than great size of tops. Set your plants about fifteen inches each way, firm the roots well in the ground, give a good soaking of water, and they will soon start into growth.

When corn has thoroughly dried out the cob consists principally of woody fibre and has little feeding value. It may, however, pay to grind it with corn, so as to give more bulk to the latter. Pure cornmeal is a very concentrated food, and stock is easily cloyed on it. But when corn and cobs are green the latter have a considerable feeding value. Cows are especially fond of soft corn in the ear, and, as they chew their food twice, feeding it thus to them is not so wasteful a practice as it might seem.

Mr. J. A. Price, of Scranton, recommends coal waste reduced to dust as an application to land to darken the color, produce porosity and stimulate plant growth. Experiments seem to show the value of his reasoning. The dark color promotes the absorption of heat and prolongs the season of freedom from frost at both ends. In heavy clay land the soil is made more open, and as the coal contains many of the elements of plant-food its decomposition by chemical action makes a positive fertilizer that begins to show its effects the second year.

A last spring's calf will feel the cold more in early winter than at any after period of its life. A mixing of corn and oats ground given twice a day, with plenty of corn fodder, will bring them through in good condition and with very slight extra expense. But the greater variety of food the better will be the result. We never yet saw a cow which was not a hearty feeder, and this habit is learned by always having plenty of food to give the digestive organs plenty of exercise. An animal half starved during its early life never amounts to much afterward.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

The Assyrians carried a mace or war club having an iron head thickly studded with knots or short spikes affixed to the wooden handle.

Measurements have shown the tickness of the human hair to vary from 250th to 600th part of an inch. Blonde hair is the finest and red hair the coarsest.

The Scotch and the Welsh Princes did homage to the English Kings again and again, as when Edgar and Iceceable was rowed on the River Dee by light tributary Kings and again when Macbeth and the other Scotchmen did homage to Canute.

An experienced traveler says that in a sleeping car the upper berth is cooler in summer, because there is more air stirring in the top of the car, and warmer in winter than the lower berth, because the warm air rises and there is not so many draughts. He might have added another recommendation. If the berth breaks down you fall on top of the lower-berth fellow every time.

The slave trade was common in Europe in the tenth century, as is abundantly shown in the papal bulls; there are few traces of it, however, in the fifteenth century, and none in the seventeenth. In Florence, as late as 1526, there was a traffic in Mohammedan slaves. The right in France to sell Christian slaves was first abolished, and finally the whole traffic was done away with.

The Epulones were members of one of the four great religious corporations of Rome, originally composed of three persons, but afterward increased to seven, whose chief duty consisted in preparing a sumptuous banquet for Jupiter and the twelve gods upon occasions of public rejoicing or calamity, when the statues of these deities were placed on couches in front of tables spread with delicacies which the Epulones consumed.

After the battle of Gettysburg an officer in command of an infantry brigade made a wager with a staff officer in the cavalry that more than one-half the muskets captured would be found to have one or more charges still in them. This led to the discovery of a very singular fact. At that battle 28,000 muskets were taken, of which over 18,000 were found to be loaded. Some 12,000 contained two loads, and 6,000 had from three to ten loads each. In many instances half a dozen balls were driven in on a single charge of powder, while in not a few instances the former possessor had reversed the usual order, and put the ball in first.

The Man Who Waits.

It is said that everything comes to the man who waits, but there is such a thing as waiting too long. A boy waits until the last minute before tackling his lesson, and then his teacher tackles him. Grown older he waits a long time before selecting a trade or profession, and finds himself way behind his fellows, who caught on early without waiting. He courts a girl who suits him every way, but he waits, and the consequence is some other fellow slips in ahead of him. His habit of waiting interferes with his business success continually. There is a bargain to be had in the purchase of some property. Instead of embracing the opportunity as he might, he waits and another profits by it. His insurance runs out, and in place of renewing it immediately, as a prudent man would, he waits, and then if his house takes fire the chances are that he will wait too long to escape without a scorching. Learn to labor and to wait may be sound advice in some cases, but not in all.—*Texas Siftings.*

Executed on the Spot.

In China capital punishment often depends upon the whim of the officer of the law. Here is an instance: Pen Ta Ren, the Rear Admiral of the Yangtze District, was passing up that river and chanced to overhear a quarrel between a boatman and a soldier over the matter of two cash—the price of ferriage across a small stream. The admiral took in the situation. The soldier had been ferried over the stream, and then refused to pay the poor ferryman. There was a principle involved. A large number of soldiers were looking on and apparently enjoying the ferryman's rage at the loss of his wages. An example was needed, and the "Great Man," as his name signfies, who was incognito, being on a tour of personal inspection, ordered the soldier beheaded, which was done on the spot. —*Columbia Jurist.*

SCIENTIFIC TRUTH

REGARDING THE FUNCTIONS OF AN IMPORTANT ORGAN.

Of Which the Public Knows But Little—Worthy of Careful Consideration.

To the Editor of the Scientific American:

Will you permit us to make known to the public the facts we have learned during the past 8 years, concerning disorders of the human Kidneys and the organs which diseased Kidneys so easily break down? You are conducting a Scientific paper, and are unprejudiced except in favor of TRUTH. *It is needless to say, no medical Journal of "Code" standing would admit these facts, for very obvious reasons.*

H. H. WARNER & CO.,
Proprietors of "Warner's Safe Cure."

That we may emphasize and clearly explain the relation the kidneys sustain to the general health, and how much is dependent upon them, we propose, metaphorically speaking, to take one from the human body, place it in the wash-bowl before us, and examine it for the public benefit.

You will imagine that we have before us a body shaped like a bean, smooth and glistening, about four inches in length, two in width, and one in thickness. It ordinarily weighs in the adult male about five ounces, but is somewhat lighter in the female. A small organ? you say. But understand, the body of the average size man contains about *ten quarts of blood, of which every drop passes through these filters or sewers,* as they may be called, *many times a day* as often as through the heart, making a complete revolution in *three minutes.* From the blood they separate the waste material, working away steadily night and day, sleeping or waking, tireless as the heart itself, and fully of as much vital importance; removing impurities from sixty-five *gallons of blood each hour,* or about forty-nine barrels each day, or 9,125 hogsheads a year! What a wonder that the kidneys can last any length of time under this prodigious strain, treated and neglected as they are!

We slice this delicate organ open lengthwise with our knife, and will roughly describe its interior.

We find it to be of a reddish-brown color, soft and easily torn; filled with hundreds of little tubes, short and thread-like, starting from the arteries, ending in a little tuft about midway from the outside opening into a cavity of considerable size, which is called the pelvis or, roughly speaking, a sac, which is for the purpose of holding the water to further undergo purification before it passes down from here into the ureters, and so on to the outside of the body. These little tubes are the filters which do their work automatically, and *right here is where the disease of the kidney first begins.*

Doing the vast amount of work which they are obliged to, from the slightest irregularity in our habits, from cold, from high living, from stimulants or a thousand and one other causes which occur every day, they become somewhat weakened in their nerve force.

What is the result? Congestion or stoppage of the current of blood in the small blood vessels surrounding them, which become blocked; these delicate membranes are irritated; inflammation is set up, then pus is formed, which collects in the pelvis or sac; the tubes are at first partially, and soon are totally unable to do their work. The pelvic sac goes on distending with this corruption, pressing upon the blood vessels. All this time, remember, the blood, which is entering the kidneys to be filtered, is *passing through this terrible, disgusting pus,* for it cannot take any other route!

Stop and think of it for a moment! Do you realize the importance, nay the vital necessity, of having the kidneys in order? Can you expect when they are diseased or obstructed, no matter how little, that you can have *pure blood and escape disease?* It would be just as reasonable to expect, if a pest-house were set across Broakway and countless thousands were compelled to go through its pestilential doors, an escape from contagion and disease as for one to expect to be blood to escape pollution when constantly running through a diseased kidney.

Now, what is the result? Why, that the blood takes up and deposits this poison as it sweeps along into every organ, into every inch of muscle, tissue, flesh and bone, from your head to your feet. And whenever, from hereditary influence or otherwise, some part of the body is weaker than another, a countless train of diseases is established, such as consumption in weak lungs, dyspepsia where there is a delicate stomach; nervousness, insanity, paralysis or heart disease in those who have weak nerves.

The heart must soon feel the effects of the poison, as it requires pure blood to keep it in right action. It increases its stroke in number and force to compensate for the natural stimulus wanting, in its endeavor to crowd the impure blood through this obstruction, causing pain, palpitation, or an out-of-breath feeling. Unnatural as this forced labor is, the heart must soon falter, becoming weaker and weaker until one day it *suddenly stops,* and death from apparent "heart disease" is the verdict.

But the medical profession, learned and dignified, call these diseases by high sounding names, treat them alone, and patients die, *for the arteries are carrying slow death to the affected part,* constantly adding fuel brought from these suppurating, pus-laden kidneys which here in our wash-bowl are very putrefaction itself, and which should have been cured first.

But this is not all the kidneys have to do; for you must remember that each adult takes about seven pounds of nourishment every twenty-four hours to supply the waste of the body which is constantly going on, a waste equal to the quantity taken. This, too, the kidneys have to separate from the blood with all other decomposing matter.

But you say: "My kidneys are all right. I have no pain in the back." Mistaken man! People die of kidney disease of so bad a character that the organs are rotten, and yet they have *never there had a pain nor an ache!*

Why? Because the disease begins, as we have shown, in the interior of the kidney, where *there are few nerves of feeling* to convey the sensation of pain. Why this is so we may never know.

When you consider their great work, the delicacy of their structure, the ease with which they are deranged, can you wonder at the ill-health of our men and women? Health and long life cannot be expected when so vital an organ is impaired. No wonder some writers say we are degenerating. Don't you see the great, the extreme importance of keeping this machinery in working order? Could the finest engine run if you neglected part of this work, without attention from the engineer? Don't you see how dangerous this hidden disease is? It is lurking about us constantly, without giving any indication of its presence.

The most skillful physicians cannot detect it at times, *for the kidneys themselves cannot be examined* by any means we have at our command. Even an analysis of the water, chemically and microscopically, reveals nothing definite in many cases, even when the kidneys are fairly broken down.

Then look out for them, as disease, no matter where situated, to 16 per cent., as shown by after-death examinations, has its origin in the breaking down of these secreting tubes in the interior of the kidney.

As you value health, as you desire long life free from sickness and suffering, give these organs some attention. Keep them in good condition and thus prevent (as is easily done) all disease.

Warner's Safe Cure, as it becomes year after year better known for its wonderful cures and its power over the kidneys, has done and is doing more to increase the average duration of life than all the physicians and medicines known. Warner's Safe Cure is a true specific, mild but certain, harmless but energetic and agreeable to the taste.

Take it when sick as a cure, and never let a month go by if you need it, without taking a few bottles as a preventive, that the kidneys may be kept in proper order, the blood pure, that health and long life may be your blessing. H. H. WARNER & Co.

A Bovine Monstrosity.

William Davis, who lives near Attica, a station on the newly opened Chicago and Indiana Coal Road, is the fortunate owner of a rare bovine monstrosity—a calf with a head resembling a bull snake's, and with many of the characteristics of a snake. His eyes are on the side of its head, and can be plainly seen from a position directly behind the animal. Upon seeing any one approach or upon being touched, the calf will run its tongue out, snake-like, moving it back and forth in the same rapid manner. A short time before it was born its mother was bitten by a snake, the only cause so far assigned for such a freak of nature. Mr. Davis refuses to part with it, though offered a good round sum by a traveling show.—*Chicago Herald.*

The Baptists have 162 congregations and more than 32,000 members in Germany.

A Great Reward

will be secured by those who write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine. Full information will be sent you, free, about work that you can do and live at home wherever you are situated, that will pay you from $5 to $25 and upwards a day. A number have earned over $50 in a day. Capital not needed: Hallett & Co. will start you. Both sexes; all ages. The chance of a lifetime. All is new. Now is the time. Fortunes are absolutely sure for the workers.

No lady should live in perpetual fear, and suffer from the more serious troubles that so often appear, when Dr. Kilmer's COMPLETE FEMALE REMEDY is certain to prevent and cure Tumor and Cancer there.

25c. buys a pair of Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners, which makes a boot or shoe last twice as long.

A Woman 125 Years Old.

Who is she? The oldest woman in France, perhaps in the world. She was was born March 16, 1761, and is therefore, 125 years old. Impossible? Indeed, it is undoubtedly true. Anyone who cares may for himself see the authentic record of her birth. It is to be found in the parish register of St. Just de Claix in the Department of the Isere.

The venerable woman still lives there in the small village of Auberive en Royans. Has she any family? I believe not. She had one son, who died in 1810, being then thirty-three years old. Her maiden name was Marie Durand, and she was married when a mere child. Her husband died, and she took a second, his name being Girard.

They lived at Auberive until 1814, when the Austrian army invaded the Isere country. Then she dressed in a man's clothes, and with her husband fled to the sea. They were fellow-sailors on shipboard for seven years without her disguise being betrayed. Then her husband was killed in a brawl, and she slew his murderer, and then returned to Auberive to spend her remaining years in widowhood. She lives in a miserable hut, all alone, and has been able to make her own clothes, cook her own food, and attend to all her wants until two or three years ago. Since then her sight has failed, so so that she is no longer able to thread her needle, and she has for some time been too feeble to leave her bed. So the parish has hired a neighbor to attend to her.

For more than ninety years she has not tasted meat, nor drank wine, nor spoken to a priest. Why? She says meat does not agree with her, and so she has lived almost exclusively on a broth made of cabbage, potatoes, and oil, and bread and butter. As to wine, she does not care for it, though now and then she takes as a medicine a spoonful of "white brandy," which is made from the tender branches of grape-vines.—*Foreign Letter.*

Sawdust for Cleansing Garments.

Mr. Scott proposes to cleanse garments by submitting them to a uniform friction produced by sawdust from hard wood, and in connection with benzine, naphtha, or analogous solvents. The garments impregnated with any of the above solvents are placed in a revolving apparatus along with sawdust of mahogany or any other suitable wood. By the employment of this wood powder it is stated that an economy is effected of twenty-five to twenty-seven per cent. of the cleansing material employed, and it is stated besides that the brightness of the colors is not impaired. The principle is not altogether a new one, since dyed skins, or rather skins the wool or fur of which has been dyed, are very often exposed with sawdust in a revolving cask, not only to remove any adhering particle of color which may not have been fixed on the fiber, but to give at the same time a kind of finish by the gentle rubbing action.—*Scientific American.*

Bathing and Rubbing.

Singular as it may seem, the obese are more liable to general disease than the lean, being especially liable to gout, dropsy, and various lesions and fatty degenerations, either of brain, heart or liver. When a person finds himself growing uncomfortably stout—for which nothing can be more hurtful than resort to any of the diets supposed to be efficacious in getting rid of superfluous flesh—the proper thing for him to do is to excite and increase the healthy action of the skin by frequent bathing and rubbing. This disposes of a great deal of the superfluous investiture of the frame, strengthens the vascular activity, and increases the general elasticity of the muscles and of the blood vessels, thus diminishing the liability of the latter to burst or break through weakness, and by so much lessening the chances of apoplexy.—*Bazar.*

Italian Chestnut Trees.

According to the latest returns published by the Minister of Agriculture, it appears that the chestnut tree is cultivated in every province of Italy, excepting eleven—that is to say, it is cultivated in fifty-six provinces; and that out of the 8,257 communes in Italy, it is cultivated in 1,313. The chestnut is cultivated on the most extensive scale in Liguria, and on the least in Sardinia. The total production throughout the kingdom of fresh chestnuts is 391,393 tons annually. A considerable quantity of chestnuts is exported to France, Austria, Egypt, Switzerland and South America; while on the other hand, a very insignificant quantity is imported from France, Austria, and Switzerland.

Baby laughs and bumps its head,
Baby bawls, they think its dead,
Mamma gets St Jacobs Oil,
Rubs the baby, stops turmoil.

The height of the Bartholdi statue from base to torch, is 151 feet; from foundation of pedestal to torch, 305 feet. The statue weighs 450,000 pounds. Forty persons can stand comfortably in the head, and the torch will hold twelve people.

A prominent farmer of Bowling Green, Howard County, Md., Mr. J. T. Ridgely, said his four children were sick with sore throats and coughs at the same time. Red Star Cough Cure cured them in a week. No opiates.

An enterprising Maine man proposes to form a company and run a moose ranch for the breeding of these useful animals. It is proposed to buy a township or two, fence them in with barbed wire and thus inaugurate the enterprise.

EXPRESSES HIS GRATITUDE.—Albert A. Lawson, of Kirkman, Ia., writes to the proprietors of Allen's Lung Balsam: "I firmly believe my wife would have died of consumption, if not for the timely use of your Balsam." Price 25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle at Druggists. Its virtue in the breaking down of these secreting tubes

Marketman—"Why did you return that pair of fowls yesterday?" Customer—"Because I thought you had better send them to a home for aged couples."

Something About Catarrh.

A great many people are afflicted with catarrh who do not know what ails them; and a great many more continue sufferers who might be cured.

Thickening of the membrane which lines the nasal passages, thus making breathing difficult; a discharge from the nostrils, more or less copious, watery or thick, according to the stage of the disease; a sense of fullness in the head; a constant inclination to spit; and, in advanced cases, a dropping of intensely disgusting matter into the throat, are a few of the prominent symptoms of Catarrh.

Deafness, inflamed eyes, neuralgic pains, sore throat and a loss of sense of smell are very often caused by Catarrh.

All these troubles are cured by Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Relief is had immediately after beginning its use, but it is important that it be continued without interruption until the catarrhal virus is expelled from the system and healthy secretions replace the diseased action of the mucous membrane. Manifestly it is unreasonable to expect a cure in a short time of a disease that has been progressing for months or years.

This question of time is provided for in the putting up of Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. It is so concentrated that a very small dose is directed. The quantity in one package is sufficient for a long treatment, consequently the expense is a mere trifle, and there is no excuse for neglect nor reason for it but forgetfulness. A cold in the head is relieved by an application of Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times the cost.

The following letters are specimens of those received every day, testifying to the worth of Piso's Remedy for Catarrh:

ALLEGHENY, Pa., Sept. 26, 1886.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is doing wonders for me. I believe it will cure any case of Catarrh, if used according to directions.

MRS. F. JOHNSON, 49 E. Diamond St.

SPRING HILL, W. Va., Oct. 20, 1885.

Enclosed find one dollar for two packages of Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. The sample package, received in June, gave perfect satisfaction. GILL MESSER.

HARTFORD MILLS, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1885.

I have used a little over half a package of Piso's Remedy for Catarrh, and it has helped me more than any of the different medicines I have used. I feel confident that it will cure me.

I can and do recommend it to others who are troubled with that disease.

REV. A. DAMON.

A superior hair dressing. Always safe and beneficial to use. Hall's Hair Renewer.

The dangers of croup may be averted by using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Sixtieth Year.

The YOUTH'S COMPANION celebrates this year its sixtieth anniversary. It might well be named the "Universal Companion," since its readers are found in 400,000 families. It is so wisely edited that its pages are as interesting to adults as to the young people. Besides the best Short and Serial Stories it contains a great variety of popular and useful information on Natural History, Science, Home Arts, Games and Sports, and is fully illustrated. It costs but $1.75 a year, and a subscription sent now is credited to January, 1888.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Relief is immediate, and a cure sure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50c.

Catarrh in the Head

Originates in scrofulous taint in the blood. Hence the proper method by which to cure catarrh, is to *purify the blood.* Its many disagreeable symptoms, and the danger of developing into bronchitis or that terribly fatal disease, consumption, are entirely removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cures catarrh by purifying the blood and also tones up the system and greatly improves the general health of those who take it.

"For many years, beginning so far back I don't remember when, I had the catarrh in my head. It consisted of an excessive flow from my nose, ringing and bursting noises in my ears, and pains on the top of my head. The hawking and spit